BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCI...

·HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY·
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,276—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Sep.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522		
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th „	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons. Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the............X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,217	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th Sept. on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Sep.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE. AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 16th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th September, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)......Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles...................................... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	10th Sept.	1904
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th „	„
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct.	„
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th „	„
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 „	„	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 „	„	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 „	„	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 „	„	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 „	„	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 „	„	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 „	„	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 „	„	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 „	„	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 „	„	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.
AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
CHARACTER and COMIC SONGS, CHORUSES,
SKIRT DANCE, QUARTETTE, SEXTETTE,
CONJURING ENTERTAINMENT,
SENTIMENTAL SONGS,
FARCICAL COMEDY.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS: at Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8,
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, Mr. GIRDHARDAS JETHABHAI DEVJI, has contracted TO PURCHASE the property hereinbelow described and that therefore all persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof, make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 121, Meadow Street, and that otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the dwelling houses standing thereon situated on the West side of Kalbadevi Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 395 Square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 723, New No. 7340, Old Survey No. 212 and New Survey No 212, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1925, 1926, 1924, 1927 and Street Nos. 264, 266, 262, and 268, and bounded on the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the West by a gully or sweeper's passage leading to Cavel street, on the North by the property formerly of Thakar Kanji Khimji and Narotum Madhavji, and now belonging to the estate of Parmanandas Jiwandas, deceased, and on the South by property belonging to Pootlibai, widow of Keshavji Kahanji—Dated at Bombay the 7th day of September, 1904.

MOTILAL & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT M. CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1904, at the Rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) WILL BE PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 17th instant, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names will stand in the Books of the Company on the 12th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit M. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

P.S.—Shareholders are requested to present their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1904, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business;—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1904.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 10th September, to 1st October, 1904, both the days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANABHOY BAPUJI MULLAY is NO LONGER in the SERVICE of the Undersigned and the Powers of Attorney given to him and dated the 3rd September, 1897, and the 8th February, 1901, are hereby CANCELLED,

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E.
Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDERS.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CUTLERY, &c., IN CUTLERY BAZAAR.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ali Mahomed Aboo, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Coy. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m., at shop No. 77, Cutlery Bazaar, consisting of stock-in-trade of cutlery by different makers, viz:—Table knives, pocket knives, razors, scissors, American hair clippers, spoons and forks, &c.: and buttons, play cards, money purses, hair, coat, and tooth brushes, eye-protectors, time pieces, soap boxes, shoe boxes, leather shoulders bags, fancy mirrors, cash boxes, leather inkstands, combs, tobacco pipes, needles, tin flutes, German safe, &c, &c.

Also in Godown No. 46 at Bhoosa[illegible] TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m., consisting of handmirrors hair and shoe brushes, iron and brass locks, money purses, metal snuff boxes, spider time pieces, combs, compasses, razor straps, buttons, needles, inkstands, paper-weights, cash boxes, mirrors, rubber nipples, whet stones, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th September, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 12th September, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 5th September, 1904.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

THURSDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on SATURDAY, 19th September, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 5th September, 1904

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

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LONDON BANKERS:—

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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LONDON BRANCH:
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
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They are always Horizontal
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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903 ISSUED FOR.................. £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.............................. £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on al subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.................................. Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income .... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE MOTOR MANIA.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.
have decided to give a Prize of
One Hundred Rupees
for the most attractive poem on the above subject which reaches them on or before 15th September next. The Directors reserve the right to publish, as an advertisement or otherwise, any poem received. Other prizes will be given for such poems as are worthy of special merit, or which may be used for publication. Poems must be limited to twenty lines, and the Directors are to be the sole judges in the competition. Rejected poems cannot be returned.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.,
Limited,
11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 13-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	56 3-4	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= unchanged
Berlin	20·43 3-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " "	3 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 11-16 A.-S. steady
METALS.
Copper Braziers £67-5-0.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 S.-O. done firmer
Brown 32 1-8 S.-O. buyers firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-8 S-O. buyers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4.
ARRIVAL—
Steamer D Balduino

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·50 + 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·77 +17	5·69 +16	5·66 +16
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·64 +16	5·62 +16	5·62 +16
Mch.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·63 +16	5·63 +16	5·63 +16

Receipts at U. S. Ports	61,000	4 Days
Do. last year	12,000	
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	
Do. do Continent	14,000	
In New York—		
Spot	11·10 unchanged	
Futures, month of December	10·40 + 5	
Do. do. March	10·48 + 6	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	10· 13-16 — 3-16	
Futures, month of Dec.	10·25 unchanged	
Do. do. March	10·41 — 1	
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 6th September, 1904:—

Cotton	1,956	bales.
Wheat	48,658	cwts.
Linseed	25,313	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,176	,,
Gingellyseed	1,218	,,
Poppyseed	3,814	,,
Groundnuts	84	,,
Castorseed	1,434	,,
Rice	6,432	,,
Myrabollams	277	,,
Cottonseed	13,448	,,
Mowraseed	8,247	,,
Gram	3,676	,,
Joowar	12,235	,,
Maize	335	,,

BOMBAY, SEPT. 7.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	133
Shanghai	30	do	do	186
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·12
1st Settlement 30th September 98·9
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed.—Tone irregular.		
Ready	6 10 0	to 6 9 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0	to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 13 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	6 6 0	to 6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	25 0 0	to 25 0 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad...... Rs. 29 1-4
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ....bales 8,000
Imports ....do Nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64 —13	5·58 —11	5·55 —11
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·53 —11	5·51 —11	5·51 —11
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May June.**
5·52 —11	5·52 —11	5·52 —11

COTTON.—The market is easier owing to rumours of rain in various up-country markets. Sutta quotations are about Rs. 6 to 7 lower than yesterday's closing rates.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 17th August:—The market continues in the state of apathy which we reported last week, the majority of operators being still out of town. Near months made an effort to advance a few points, but fell back again to the level ruling at the beginning of last week, although since then there has again been a slight upward movement. We are beginning to doubt very much whether, after all, our good opinion of near months will be realised. This month's consumption is much reduced by the closing of Lancashire mills for the annual "wakes," and by the continuation of the strike at Fall River, which, it is said, will last until well into September; there will, therefore, perhaps not be the absolute lack of raw cotton, which would be necessary to cause the price of August to advance. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered that this reduction of consumption means also a reduction in stocks of yarn and cloth, and the advance which we almost despair of for August may, therefore, still come in September. But another question to be considered is the large "Long" interest held by the American Cliques; it is said that they are experiencing some difficulty with regard to finance, which plays so important a part in these manipulative operations. Banks seem unwilling to afford facilities, and it is possible that the clique might be forced to put on the market large lines of cotton, of which no one is at all anxious to take charge. We hear, on the other hand, from authentic source, that English spinners have recently done a very good business, particularly for delivery a head; our correspondents even tell us that a large number of spinners have contracts upto April next; there are even some spinners who admit having sold their production upto July; our correspondents further inform us that they are convinced that only about 40 per cent of these contracts have been covered in cotton. All these contradictory features prevent us from expressing any definite view regarding the position of near cotton. Regarding distant positions, however, we have less hesitation; there we have the prospects of an enormous crop. As we remarked last week, we shall no doubt see some deterioration in the condition of the crop during this month and September, but this deterioration is generally expected, and will probably have but a very slight effect on prices. If any disaster were to take place, causing irremediable damage, then, of course, the situation would be different altogether, but up to now, apparently, the only complaint from the cotton growing regions, is that there has been too much rain. Rain may delay the plant and the picking, but if there is no early killing frost, we cannot see that it will be in any way prejudicial to the size of the crop; it would only affect the quality of the cotton. It has been stated for the last three months with some ostentation that the south is enormously short in distant positions and many operators have been restrained from selling new crop positions fearing a strong advance later on when this short interest is being covered in. But even admitting that a certain short interest does exist may we not also believe that it will hardly prove a source of danger until the decline, which seems justified by the outlook has taken place? After all the south ought to know best what its own crop will be. We therefore maintain our unfavorable opinion of the new crop positions as long as they remain as high as at present i. e, over 5d. A-S.-5·63 d; O-N.-5·30 d; J-F.-5·24 d. Options:—

O-N, single 0·17d, double 0·34d.
N-D, ,, 0·24d, ,, 0·48d.
J-F, ,, 0·32d, ,, 0·64d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLEN—Sept 4, at Glenelg House, Mettupalaiyam, the wife of J C Glen, Locomotive Department, Nilgiri Mountain Railway, of a daughter.

MOORE—Sept 4, at Woodlands, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Lewis G Moore, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—Sept 3, at Nellora, of pneumonia, Ruby Lucretia Gwendoline, beloved sister of Mrs L C Nelson, Lady Apothecary, Coimbatore, aged 11 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 9-54m., 10-6a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-0a.
Fancy dress Football match in aid of Nursing Fund' St. George's Hospital, Cooperage ground, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society: Concert in the Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Kindergarten lecture by K. P. Upadhyaya, B. A., Bai Bhikaji Bengalee Girls' School.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m., to-day.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,800, among them the number of new admissions was 514 being classified as stated below, Hindoos 360, Mussulmans 81, Parsees 18, Christians 31, and other class 24. The average daily attendance was 58.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Karsandas Chabildas gave judgment in the case in which a Parsee named Byramji K. Mehta and his wife Bai Hamabai were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two diamonds valued at about Rs. 3,000 which were alleged to have been taken by them on approval from Moreshvar Anandrao Jaikar and afterwards pledged with a money-lender. Mr. Chunilal Setalwad with Mr. Goodino pleader appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. Shapur Spencer and Mr. Dustoor. Mr. Setalwad having addressed the Court, the Magistrate in delivering a lengthy judgment honourably acquitted the accused. His worship also considered an application for perjury and preferring a false charge brought against Moreshwar A. Jaikar.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector O'Keefe charged Narayen Deoji, a Hindu, with eleven counts of theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 150, which he had removed from the person of eleven children. The evidence showed that on Saturday last a policeman disguised as a mendicant saw the accused in company of a Hindu boy, aged about eight years, going towards Chowpatty Hill. The policeman followed them unobserved by the accused. On reaching a solitary place at the foot of the hill, the accused removed ornaments from the person of the lad and put them in his pocket, when he was arrested by the policeman. It was ascertained on enquiry that the accused had enticed away the boy from Dongree Street, where he was playing. It was further discovered that the accused had during the last six months, enticed away ten other children and robbed them of their ornaments, which he either sold to or pledged with Marwaris in Dongree and Kamatipoora. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that the only redeeming feature in his case was that he had not ill-treated any of his victims and sentenced him to an aggregate term of forty-four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OF AN ARCH.

AT the morgue, yesterday, Mr J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Akoobai, a Hindoo woman aged twenty-five, who was killed on the 26th August by the sudden collapse of a masonry arch which was in course of construction at the entrance of the new stables which are being built for Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahid at Morland Road opposite the Byculla Club.

Mr. Dinshaw Framji Bhathena, L. C. E., Ward Inspector, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality in his evidence stated that it was his duty to examine all the buildings, which were in course of construction and which were to be used for human habitation. It was merely incumbent on him to examine such buildings as came within sections 337, and 342 of the Municipal Act for the City of Bombay. It was not incumbent on him, apart from the rules under the above section, to examine any structure, though it might be fifty feet high, built by a contractor or any other person. He received information from the police about the fall of the structure in question on the evening of the 26th August. He examined the arch on Saturday following its collapse. From careful examination of the materials used in construction and the timber used for the supports, he could not, at that time, come to any definite opinion as to how the collapse occurred. He noticed some clefts in the brick pillars on either side of the portion which were standing. The bonds were separated. He could say there was sufficient mortar. It was in a dry state when he examined it and was of the ordinary kind used in Bombay. Heavy rain could not have caused the separation of the bonds of the pillars, but might have done so of the arch. The falling of the arch must have caused the separation of the bonds of the pillars. In his opinion the cause of the collapse was due to some object coming against the brick work, supporting the inner portion of the arch and the key stone, and shifting it. This might have been caused by a basket of bricks. But a basket of bricks would not have caused the damage if the brick work had properly settled. There was no reason to wait before going on with the construction of the arch for the brick work to settle. He said this inspite of the fact that a basket of bricks falling against the brick-work would cause the whole arch to collapse.

Mr Manockji Hormusji Vajifdar, assistant engineer in the Public Works Department, in his evidence stated that he had seen the site of the arch and the materials of construction and the supports. In his opinion the collapse was due to something disturbing the vertical posts and causing them to slip from the horizontal beams. A basket of bricks coming in contact with the vertical posts would cause them to slip away from their position.

The jury returned a verdict that death of the deceased was caused by the injuries received from the accidental fall of an arch in course of construction on Morland Road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	4	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi............	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	4	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli............	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals........................	0	1	11
Total.........	19	13	96
Total plague deaths to date...	276,731	228,779	
Same date last year	10	5	87

*1 Remd. to Maratna Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death
1	1

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were present Mr. Sassoon J David, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Bapista, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

SUPPLY OF POSITIVE METERS.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs Bradbury, Brady and Company, the lowest of the five tenders received for the supply of thirty-five positive meters. At the rate offered by them the cost of the meters amounted to Rs. 3,111. The amount would be met in the first instance from the advance of rupees one lakh for the purchase of water works fittings and subsequently adjusted against the grant of Rs. 19,000 for positive meters to be issued on hire.

The report was recorded.

STORE-KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing quarters and out-houses for the use of the storekeeper at Chinchpoogly, the following tenders had been received:—Messrs. M. Roushan and Ramji Kessowji and Co. Rs. 11,792; and Messrs Palonji Shapurji and Co., Rs. 23,620. The large difference between the amounts of the two tenders the Commissioner stated, was due principally to Messrs Pallonji Shapurji Mistri and Company, having entered a rate of Rs. 65 per square foot against the item of teak plank roof valley gutter. This was evidently an error on the part of the tenders and was presumably intended for 100 square feet. The rate in the office estimate for this item was eight annas per square foot and that in the other tender was six annas per square foot. Taking the rate Rs, 65 per 100 feet Messrs. Pallonji Shapurji Mistri and Company's tender would be reduced from Rs. 23,620 to Rs. 12,295, which would still be higher than the other. As the tender of Messrs M. Roushan and Ramji Kessowji and Company was the lower of the two, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates at which the estimated cost of the work would aggregate to Rs. 11,792 including the supervision establishment charges.

The Committee accorded its section to the acceptance of the lower of the two tenders.

ROOMS FOR THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing rooms at the Fire Brigade stations at Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank &c. only one tender had been received, namely from Messrs, M. Roushan and Ramji Kessowji & Co., which amounted to Rs. 13,127.

It was resolved to sanction the acceptance of the tender of Messrs M Roushan and Ramji Kessowji & Co., at the rates stated by them.

SUPPLY OF BULLOCKS.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Cursetji and Sons for the supply of 75 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 135 per pair for bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and Rs. 120 per pair for bullocks of the size of 12 to 12-2 hands.

RENEWAL OF A DEBENTURE.

The committee considered a letter from Mr. Pandurangrao Balvantrao Mane, attorney to H. H. Sir Syajirao Gaikwad of Baroda, stating that H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda held 5 per cent Municipal Debenture Nos. 21,022-31, for Rs. 500 payable in 1933, which was one of those of which period of currency was proposed to be extended for a further period of ten years by Municipal notification dated the 26th May 1904, that on his intimating his willingness to have the debenture renewed as proposed, he was informed by the Chief Accountant that before it could be renewed for the extended currency, he must get it sub-divided into the pieces of Rs 500 each. The applicant protested for reasons given against the Chief Accountants' requisition and requested that orders be issued for the renewal of the bond in one piece only. He further stated that the present system of consolidating debentures was very inconvenient to the investors of large amounts and suggested that the Bombay Municipality should adopt the system followed by the Bombay Port Trust in consolidating their debentures.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above subject stated:—On receipt of the sanction of the Government of India in 1891 to the period of currency of the fifth instalment of the Tansa Loan, amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs, being extended from 40 to 50 years, the form of the debentures to be issued for the extended period for the full amount Rs. 25 lakhs were got printed of the same denominations as those originally issued and kept ready for exchange. This form does not suit cases in which the debentures may have subsequently been sub-divided or consolidated, and it is therefore necessary that the parties desiring to have fresh debentures of the extended currency should submit the debentures of the same denominations as those originally issued. Seeing the great advantage to be derived by them on account of the increased rate of interest to be drawn by them for a period of 10 years over that for which the debentures were issued they should not, I think, grudge any little expense they may be put to in complying with the requirements of the Municipality. It is not possible to get new debentures printed to suit the convenience of each holder. It was for these reasons that Mr. Pandurangrao was asked to get the debentures for Rs. 5,000 sub-divided into ten pieces of Rs. 500 each. It may, however, be remarked that on enquiry I find that he has a power to draw interest only, and has therefore no "locus standi in this matter."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the applicant be informed that his request could not be complied with.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to inform whether it was not possible to fill in the amount of Rs. 5,000 in one of the debentures.

On a division the amendment was lost. The original proposition was carried.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday the 16th instant.

A MOPLAH SENSATION.

TO CLAP OR NOT TO CLAP.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTE AT CALICUT.

An interesting faction dispute has just arisen between two important sections of the large Moplah community in the town, writes a Calicut (Malabar) corespondent. One of these sections is known as the "Kymuttakar" (hand clappers) and the other as the "Kymuttathakar" (those who do not clap hands). The members of the former section clap their hands in accompaniment of the singing during religious and other processions, while those of the other section studiously avoid the clapping of hands. The two factions came into existence many years ago and, at one time, the difference of opinion between them ran so high that the question was referred for decision to the highest ecclesiastical authorities as Mecca. Notwithstanding, the two factions have continued to exist, but the hand clappers appear to be a larger and more influential body. The Valia Kazi, or chief priest, of the big mosque in the town belongs to the smaller section. His daughter is to be married in a day or two to a Tangal in the neighbouring Moplah hamlet of Puthiangadi and in the invitations which he has issued for the wedding festivities he has stated that the ceremonies will be conducted without the clapping of hands. This has given great offence to the hand-clapping section, among whom feeling is running high. The present Town Police Inspector, Mr. P. Chandu, received information a day or two ago of the likelihood of a serious breach of the peace, and he lost no time in calling upon the leading members of both sections and advising them to restrain their followers. Mr. George, Mr. D. P. S. Mr, Gopalan Nair, Deputy Magistrate, and other officials convened a meeting of leading Moplahs at the Himaut-ul-Islam Sabah Hall and advised those who attended to use their best endeavours to prevent a disturbance, the consequences of which might be very serious. The wedding festivities began on the 3rd inst. and lasted till Monday or Tuesday. The authorities have been on the alert.

ODDLY NAMED NEWSPAPERS.

An odd name (says the "Chicago News") seems to be a good advertisement for a newspaper in the Far West, and probably that is why the 'Sedalia Bazoo." the "Texas Jimplecute," and the "Tombstone Epitaph" of other days have plenty imitators or successors. Kansas and Oklahoma are particularly prolific in newspaper titles of this type. The "Shawnee Daily Dinner Bell" no doubt expected its name to have a welcome sound to the people of the region but the founders of the "Kingfisher Kicker," of the "Thomas County Cat," or of the "Western Cyclone" could not so expect. The "Pottawatomie County Plain People" has a good sound, and so has the "Hill City Lively Time." The "Kansas Cowboy," the "Comanche Chief," and the "Kiowa Chief," are picturesque, while singularity is the strong recommendation of the "Ensign Razzoop," the "Jay Hawkeye," the "Prairie Dog," the "Prairie Owl," the "Whimwham," the "Open Eye," the "Fanatic," and the "Grigsby City Scorcher."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Wednesday.—The depression in the north of the Bay yesterday has crossed the coast and moved a short distance into Orissa. Rain has fallen in lower Bengal, north of the East Coast, Chota Nagpur, Behar, East United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Some local falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, and the Deccan. Benares and Sutna report 2 inches, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Nagpur 1 1-2, Hanumkonda, Panchmarhi, Pendra, Ranchi, Masulipatam, Toungoo, Mandalay, Dibrugarh, and Allahabad 1 inch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chanda, Balasore half an inch. The temperature of the past day was in large defect in the south-east Central Provinces, the Northeast Deccan and adjacent parts of the East Coast, in slight to considerable defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar and the interior of Burma. It was in slight to considerable excess in the East Punjab, parts of Central India, Gujarat and the West Deccan. The depression will probably advance in a west north-westerly direction during the day and rain may be expected in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Central India, Local rain is probable in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and is possible in the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	35 59	38 11	37 39	31 09
Wednesday, 7th September...	0 15	0 04	0 61	00 00
Total	35 74	38 15	38 00	31 09
Total fall to 7th Sept '03	76 92	86 43	72 17	72 13
Total fall to 7th Sept '02	48 33	50 66	50 90	50 90

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 3rd September:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	42	33	Viramgam	10	71
Panjoo	41	57	Dabhoe	13	5
Vaiturana	45	83	Sevalia	9	86
Palghur	43	71	Godhra	11	67
Gholwad	31	0	Patri	7	60
Daman	35	71	Limkhera	15	13
Bulsar	26	12	Dohad	9	0
Nausari	21	5	Amargarh	16	48
Surat	7	85	Rutlam	12	11
Kim	9	27	Nagda	7	72
Broach	7	66	Rajpardi	8	95
Baroda	6	84	Bardoli	16	1
Mehmadabad	8	77	Nandbar	13	43
Ahmedabad	7	92	Nardana	4	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Raipur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is about normal or below it in the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Khandwa and Amraoti and in moderate to considerable excess elsewhere.

Winds show a tendency to cyclonic circulation in the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Jhansi and Masulipatam, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Khandwa, Akola, Poona, Aurangabad, Bellary and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Poona and Ahmednagar and 10 in defect at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Masulipatam. The maximum varied from 104° at Lahore to 76° at Hyderabad (Deccan) and the minimum from 81° at Delhi to 62° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The extent of cloud proportion is increasing and the sky is cloudy to overcast in many places to-day.

Rain has fallen at 16 stations out of which Nagpur reports about an inch and a quarter, Allahabad and Masulipatam about three-quarters of an inch, Jubbulpore about half an inch, Indore, Raipur, Mangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) about a quarter of an inch and the rest light showers.

Weather.—The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a small depression a little to the north-north-east of Raipur and the winds in districts round about it are cyclonic. The baric gradients are rather steep and conditions seem to be becoming somewhat more favourable for rain than what they have been for the last eight or ten days.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th September 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·845
Temperature of the air ....degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General-Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	241
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·04
,, ,, year	31·09
Additional fall of rain up to 16 a.m. of 6th Sept.,	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

MR. SLATER'S REPORT.

ON the Appellate side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the application made by Virji Trikam, who is being tried before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for gambling and trespass, to have the case transferred from that Magistrate's Court. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Goolabchand and Wadia, appeared for the applicant; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The circumstances under which the application was made have already been published. When the matter was last heard before the Appeal Court, the latter passed an order asking Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to submit a report as to the incident which had occurred in his Court and which had given rise to the application.

Mr Slater in his report among other things stated: "The petitioner who does not apparently understand English, has been misinformed with regard to what I did say. I did not say that he advertises in the paper that he keeps common gaming houses, and I did not say that it was a fact well-known to me or shown by the evidence I had heard in other cases that Virji Trikam did keep a common gaming house. I did not make use of the words "common gaming house" at all in this incident and I certainly did not intend to convey the impression to any one that I had already made up my mind that Virji Trikam kept a common gaming house, when I had never, so far as I know, seen the man before that day and had only just commenced to hear the first witness in the case. I did not for a moment suppose that Mr. Davar or any other of the legal gentlemen concerned in the case believed that I expressed any opinion of my own as to the accused's character, but simply expressed a reason why I should not endorse Mr. Davar's attack upon Mr. Superintendent Barnet. I have neither formed nor expressed an opinion on the petitioner's character and the petitioner's apprehension that he will not have a fair and impartial trial is due entirely to his being misinformed as to what actually took place." Referring to the transfer of the case from Mr. Dracup's Court to his own Court, Mr. Slater stated that as he was responsible for the distribution of work from time to time in the Police Courts in Bombay and as he was in a position to know when relief was required and how it could best be given he must claim to exercise his discretion in such matter without consulting or giving notice to parties or their pleaders."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on both sides ordered the case to be transferred to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court.

BURG LAUENSTEIN, one of the most beautiful and historically interesting among the old castles in Upper Franconia, has just been thrown open to the public after undergoing thorough and careful artistic restoration. Several well-known Munich artists have been responsible for carrying out the work, and the result is in every way worthy of the lavish expenditure. The history of this castle covers several periods interesting to architects and painters and those learned in decorative work. It underwent a seige in the year 1000 A.D., and has seen many "ups and downs" during the Middle Ages as well as later, many of the events being now told in picture on the tapestries hanging in the old banqueting hall. The Burg stands close to Probstzella, one of the stations on the Berlin and Munich line, and is, therefore, easily visited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2202 tons, Captain A Newby, will sail to-day, for False Point, in ballast.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2737 tons, Captain H Jones, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand 3842 tons, Captain K. Matkovich, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo and four deck passengers.

THE steamer Gairloch, 2413 tons, Captain J Craig, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mormugao, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Barmeister, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, Mr E J Wake, Mr S K Pantevaidya, and four natives and 175 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr and Mrs H Coleoaux, Mr L E Lobo, Mr Homed Shalalee, Mr David Soloman 75 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Armand Behic, 2818 tons Captain E Guionnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 27th July, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day, for Marseillies, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cutbush		23-8	M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4291	Billett			K N & Co
Victoria	3400	Haddock	Aden		P & O Co
Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
Trafalgar	2971	Crichton			Bombay Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	McLennon			T Morrison & Co
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Neuenfels	3651	Weseloh	Calcutta		Glade & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			W & A Graham & Co
City of Delhi	2525	Elliott	Liverpool		K N & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
Armond Behic	2818	Guionnet	Marseilles	8-9	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar	20-9	M M & Co
B	Lowenburg	3662	Luhde	Karachi	10-9	Glade & Co
D	Sultan	1721	Burmeister	Zanzibar	8-9	A Strandes
H	Dagfred	659	ilberg	Singapore	8-9	F F C'bell & Co
K	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Mauritius	8-9	H O Joosub
L	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks	Durban	1-10	M M & Co
Q	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	10-9	B & P S N Co
	Alongside.					
B	Clematis	2329	Monroe	Birkenhead	23-9	J Mackintosh
L	Mahanadi	547	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
L	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Sabarmati	513	Hoosein	K'chi	8-9	Shpd & Co
Ponani	524	Ahmed	B'nagar	10-9	Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bullmouth	2307	Strattom	Karachi	7-9	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Langdale	2515	Gray	Antwerp	17-9	M M & Co
2	Circassia	2124	Haig	L'pool	10-9	W & A G & Co
3	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	10-9	P & O Co
5	Levanzo	2259	Gravone	G Ferrero	15-9	F R S N Co
6	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-9	F R S N Co
8	Gairloch	2414	Craig	Dunkirk	17-9	F Muir & Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Watson	P Gulf	8-9	M M & Co
15	Muttra	4644	Anderson	Hull	15-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Gairloch s	Craig	Mormugao, Sept 5
7	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Noumea, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Bancoora s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c
	Lalpoora s	Forbes	Zanzibar, &c
	Flensburg s	Sahr	Hamburg, &c
	Maroa s	Adams	Antwerp, &c
	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, &c
	Frnz Ferdinand s	Matkovich	Calcutta, &c
	Birkhall s	Jones	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ashruf, Newby for False Point
,, Sultan, Barmeister for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Kapurthala, Watson for Persian Gulf
,, Armand Behic, Guionnet for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered foe loading yesterday:—

Steamer Levanzo, for Genoa, &c
,, Gairloch for Dunkirk, &c
,, Neuenfels for Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
2	Shirley	2198	Singapore
3	Singir	1912	Rangoon
3	Maharani	1047	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
2	Bhundara	2745	Bombay
2	Gwalior	2246	Rangoon
2	Islanda	3361	Australia
2	Nawab	2041	Coast Ports
2	Sutherland	2277	Negapatam
2	Gibraltar	2473	Colombo
2	Valetta	1037	Bombay
3	Clan Macintosh	2575	London
4	Sithonia	4939	Hamburg
4	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Dundee
4	Laisang	2225	Hongkong
4	Furnea	2127	Rangoon
5	Bharata	1250	Rangoon
5	Werdenfels	9939	Hamburg

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
29	Barenfels	Colombo
31	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 7.

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon on the 5th and the steamer Mitiana left Suez on the evening of the 5th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer China arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 6th and the steamer Palawan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left London on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 6th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.
Bombay, September 7.

1. There will be shooting as usual at the Colaba range on Saturday next the 10th instant from 4 p m.
2. The Squadron will parade on Monday next the 12th instant at 7 p m. the sand at Church Gate Station.
Dress—Drill order no Arms.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, September 7.

1 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder to-day, at 6-45 p.m.
2 Leave of absence for 9 months has been granted to Br J Whitehead from the 7th instant.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made, MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
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PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

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PIANO PLAYERS

S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

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S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

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S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs.5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPENCER'S
INDIAN CIGARS
are obtainable in
BOMBAY
FROM
THE ARMY and NAVY STORES,
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Prince's Dock.
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Medow's Street.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
D. MACROPOLO & CO.,
CURZON & CO.,
F. CORNAGLIA,
and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion, and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1904.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AS EVIDENCE.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, Judge of Satara, has added a treatise on "Previous Convictions as Evidence in Subsequent Trials" to the list of his works on legal questions. It is very hard, he thinks, that a previous conviction should be made use of in order to secure a later conviction which could not be obtained without it; and it is particularly hard in this country, "where the police administration is admittedly very far from perfect, and where there is a tendency to pitch upon a previously convicted person, when there is no ready clue to the actual perpetrator of a crime." To the lay mind the fact of a previous conviction should not be allowed to transpire until an accused person has been tried and found guilty of the later offence, purely and solely on its own merits, previous conviction being then put in for the guidance of the judge in fixing the sentence. Mr. Whitworth is probably of this opinion too, for he remarks that it is an instinct of the English race not to hit a man when he is down, but to allow him every chance of defending himself, and English law seeks to be similarly humane. In support of this statement, he quotes, the general presumption of innocence, the prevention of multifariousness in charges, the prohibition of the cross-examination of prisoners, and in particular the express provision that every accused person may call evidence to show his good character, while the prosecution is forbidden to prove his bad character, unless he himself, raises the question of character. Both in England and in India this rule has obtained, though for a time in this country, under the Evidence Act of 1872, the fact that an accused person had been previously convicted of any offence should be relevant in criminal proceedings. The Courts gave little effect to that provision, and the Calcutta High Court put a strict limitation upon it, and held that, except under very special circumstances, the proper object of using previous convictions is to determine the amount of punishment to be awarded, should the prisoner be convicted of the offence charged.

But, writes Mr. Whitworth, "recently a great blow has been struck at this principle that a man accused of any offence must be proved to be guilty of it by evidence relating to the offence itself and without aid from the fact of his having been convicted before." Mr. Whitworth refers to the case of "Emperor vs. Allumia" and to the particular consideration of this case his treatise is addressed. Indeed the avowed object of it is to urge that the correct view of the law, as it is, is that adopted by the judge who formed the minority; and further, passing beyond the question of interpretation, to urge in addition that that view expresses also what the law upon the point ought to be. He does not deny that there may be particular cases in which knowledge or intention shown to have existed at one time may be presumed to have continued to exist up to another point of time. But such cases, he holds, should be specially defined and dealt with, as they are under particular illustrations in the Indian Evidence Act. What he does contend is that to make it a general rule that where knowledge or intention is one of the ingredients of a crime previous convictions to show the existence of that knowledge or intention may always be proved is wrong, such a rule offending against logic in assuming that knowledge or intention at one time is equal to knowledge or intention at another time; also offending against ethics in not recognising that the object of punishment is sometimes attained and a convict induced to offend more. Mr. Whitworth is at pains to give us a string of examples illustrative of the intention of the Legislatures, which are not merely confined to provisions as to previous convictions. In the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, section 19, as Mr. Whitworth points out, it is provided that in a trial for receiving stolen property was found in the accused person's possession—but under this special restriction that that other property was stolen within the preceding period of twelve months. Again, under the same section a previous conviction of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty may be proved to aid in establishing the accused person's guilty knowledge, but again under the special restriction that that previous conviction was within five years of the new offence. No such restrictions, writes Mr. Whitworth, are embodied in the ruling of the Bombay High Court; and again the English provisions are by statute limited to one particular offence, while the reasons given for the Bombay ruling would extend it to every offence in which intention or knowledge is an ingredient.

Having urged that the ruling in Emperor vs. Allumia is not in accordance with the general ruling of the English and Indian Legislatures, Mr. Whitworth examines the arguments upon which the ruling is based—Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's and Mr. Justice Aston's and Mr. Justice Jacob's minority judgment. And in conclusion Mr. Whitworth re-asserts that no amount of previous convictions taken by themselves would make the commission of a new offence highly probable. They might possibly be taken as making it highly probable that the convict would at some future time commit a similar offence again, but not that the specific offence charged was committed. It is not right to use previous convictions to supplement a weak case, and Courts must not be placed in the position of saying: "It is not fully proved by independent evidence that the accused person has committed this offence; but as he has committed similar offences before, we will accept the proof in this case as sufficient." In Mr. Whitworth's own words, "such a conclusion is obviously wrong in itself and it is dangerously wrong in this country where persons are often arrested, in the first instance solely on the ground that they have been previously convicted and where the mere fact of arrest often goes far towards inducing an ignorant and timid witness to believe, or without believing to-day that the person arrested is the guilty person. It is further wrong is not recognising that punishments are meant, not only as a terror to others, but also to deter the recipients themselves from further crime and that this object may at least sometimes be realised."

PREPARING FOR DISTRESS.

THE hope that famine conditions may not shortly prevail in a large area of the Presidency can only now be held because of a disinclination to assume the worst until it actually appears. But there is no faith that the threatened calamity will be averted, and in these circumstances it is satisfactory to find that Government are making their preparations for the relief of anticipated distress in ample time. The experience of the great famine of 1899-00 was one for all time, and it should not be possible again for the authorities to find themselves unprepared to immediately deal with a situation in any degree similar. It was claimed, somewhat hastily, that with all the horrors of that unprecedented period of distress, not a soul died in India from starvation. The heavy mortality in Gujerat was directly attributed to disease, but disease found no resistance in hunger-stricken victims. The condition of large numbers of the people in Gujerat, before they sought or were admitted to relief works and camps is too fresh a memory to be insisted upon, and happily there is the less need to recall it in view of the forethought now being taken to ensure the relief of distress immediately it appears. Gujerat, which before the calamity of five years ago, was regarded as the "Garden of the Presidency" where famine never came, is again to feel the effects of drought most severely. Since 1899 the Province has been most unfortunate, for after other parts of the Presidency began to recover from the great visitation, scarcity and distress lingered in the northern parts of Gujerat. To this we owe the perfect readiness of the officers in those districts to set relief works in operation at the shortest notice. In all the threatened districts of the Presidency the officials are now preparing their lists of subordinates of all classes for employment on famine duty. It is to be presumed that in this as in other respects the experience of five years ago will be profited by. Then there were complaints on the score of the allowances paid to the people on the relief works, and investigation showed that a large proportion of the money never reached the workers at all. This was one of the important points brought out by Sir A. P. Macdonnell's Commission, and it is to be presumed that in making appointments of persons for responsible positions on the works, the Collectors will, as far as possible, have regard to the character of the men to be employed.

CIVIL HOSPITALS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has submitted a very interesting report on the civil hospitals and dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903. The number of institutions open at the end of the year was 644 as against 638 in 1902, an increase which, on the whole must be regarded as satisfactory. One of the principal features of the year was the large number of localities in which European medical aid was brought within the reach of a vast number of the population, and that this privilege was duly appreciated was shown in the increased attendance. Although a great deal has been done in opening dispensaries, where they are urgently needed, large tracts are still left unprovided, and it is disappointing to think that private enterprise does not step in and help. Numbers of students pass out from the various schools and colleges yearly, who too often settle in the larger cities already well supplied with medical aid, leaving the rural districts entirely without medical help. In the words of the Surgeon-General there is a field open, a healthy active life awaiting the private practitioner who could be induced to leave the cities and go further afield. The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,032,441, as compared with 4,031,185 in 1902, showing an increase of 1,256. Of these 67,066 were in-door and 3,965,375 out-door patients against 67,377 in-door and 3,963,808 out-door patients in the previous year. Malarial fevers were, as usual, the most numerous. Next in order of frequency come skin diseases, eye diseases, worms, respiratory diseases, rheumatic affections, diseases of the ear and venereal affections. The cases of the latter treated numbered 100,113 as compared with 111,522 in 1902. Preventive medicine has still much to accomplish in India. The conditions of the people, their manners and customs render the task an almost impossible one. Take for instance malarial fevers, While something can be done by attacking the mosquito in cantonments, a large percentage of the population must ever be exposed to the infection. The sale of quinine does good in individual cases, but the incidence of the disease will be but little affected thereby. The return of tuberculous cases likewise tells its sad tale. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that cholera has not been so prevalent. Improved sanitary surroundings, a better water-supply have undoubtedly diminished the epidemics, once so regular and so constant a feature in the health conditions of the people. Dysentery, diarrhœa and diseases of the digestive system are accountable for a very large number of admissions, no doubt the results of the past years of scarcity and privation. It could hardly be expected that so much suffering would not leave its mark. As matters improve with food, good and plentiful, a diminution in the prevalence of these and other diseases may reasonably be expected.

DEFENSIVE CRICKET.

Those who contend, or call their grumbles a contention, that cricket is a fine game on a bad wicket and a tremendous exercise on a good one, have not been silenced this year at home. They point to a normal type of match in which the side that bats first is out for 400 runs by luncheon-time on the second day. This is something like what golfers call being "dormy," and as the side has gained this position by the deliberate attempt to eliminate unfavourable chances, the opposing side has nothing for it but to imitate them and decline all the lures that would provoke them to rashness. Spectators do not always like this, and it is useless to assure them that the play of temperament may be very interesting in the endeavour after uniformity of policy. Some men cannot play the steady game, and it is well that these in playing for the draw should waste as much time as possible by sending the ball to the boundary, or, if possible over the boundary into remote corners, where it takes some finding. This is a legitimate way of killing time, while illegitimate ones never countenanced in honourable cricket are delays in buckling the pads, an unusually slow pace to the wicket, and a prolonged period of recuperation after every sharp run. It is true that there is a long and perhaps an unnecessary pause between the exit of one batsman and the entrance of another, and county cricket might here take an example from some of the ordinary club captains who insist that the ingoing one should cross the other on the threshold of the pavilion. But the question remains whether the objection of the spectator to defensive cricket may be made interesting. This may depend on the possibility of a development of tactics by the attacking side, and it is difficult to believe that much can be done here. It does not disturb a steady batsman much to confront him with a fast under-hand bowler or one who mixes up long-hops with full pitches. Perhaps more might be done in the grouping of "silly" mid-offs and such like, but if they irritated the batsman they might get killed. This might provide an interesting element, but on the whole the quality of the emotions that accompany cricket would hardly rise to it. Playing for a draw can hardly be made attractive to those whose friends desire the definite result. Meantime the problem set to captains and elevens is to win under clearly defined conditions, and because they play their first day's cricket, as though no limitations existed, they cannot grumble when their opponents play the last day with full regard to the state of the game.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I hear that Lord Curzon's re-appointment as Viceroy of India was accepted by him on the understanding that he would only spend one more hot season in the country, and that he will therefore resign the position at the end of March, 1906.

LORD KITCHENER has arrived at Mahasu on return from his trip to Chini.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd July, amounted to Rs. 2,685, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 737. Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd July were Rs. 8,821, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 865.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd July, amounted to Rs. 8,201, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,106. Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd July were Rs. 24,762, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,367.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd July, amounted to Rs. 1,791, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 439. Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd July were Rs. 5,361, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 80.

WILLIAM, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia, was born in 1882 and is four years older than the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to whom he has just been betrothed. The Princess is a sister of the reigning Grand Duke, who recently married a daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and the new alliance will probably help on the reconciliation between the Guelphs and the Hohenzollern which has long been looked for; if the Duke of Cumberland agrees to drop his claim to the Crown of Hanover his succession to the Duchy of Brunswick will be at once recognised. Another Imperial bertrothal just announced, is that of the Grand Duke Michael, the Tsar's only surviving brother and up to the birth of the Tsarevitch next heir to the Russian throne, who is to marry Princess Xenia of Montenegro, one of whose sisters is Queen of Italy.

PATIENT continuance in well doing has its reward in spheres other than the spiritual. For nearly nine years in all Mr. R. N. Hall has devoted time and money to the elucidation of the great problem of the ancient ruins of Rhodesia. Palgrave, after his researches among the ruins of Arabia, wrote despairingly, "We must give it up, that speechless past—lost is lost, gone is gone for ever." But greater faith has met its due reward. In place of the fifteen ruins examined by Mr. Theodore Bent, Mr. Hall and his colleagues (notably Mr. W. G. Neal) have explored full five hundred, and it may be confidently said that next to actual demonstration they have solved the mystery of "King Solomon's Mines." Historical research by other students gives confirmation to their view. The ruins themselves are so far from "speechless" that they contain records as clearly to be read by the informed eye as the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and the labours of the historian have given us back the lost story of the pre-Portuguese days when Sofala was to Zimbabwe what Delagoa Bay is to-day to Johannesburg. Truly might Rhodesia be called "the Land of Romance."

IT was dramatic enough to appeal to all the German Emperor's frank leanings towards the fantastically picturesque, that little incident wherein the children of the present-day Hamelin were dressed up as the famous rats of five and a half centuries ago. And little Princess "Louischen," of whom her father says that it is more easy to rule the Empire than that young lady, we are told, writes a London contemporary, was enchanted by having in this life-like fashion brought before her, in the very streets of the old Hanoverian town, the story of the rats which

Fought the dogs, and killed the cats,
And bit the babies in the cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of the vats,
And licked the soup from the cook's own ladles

and did mischief in various other forms, before the Pied Piper lured them into "the river Weser, deep and wide." The little scene was a fitting incident in the Imperial Family's summer-day's work, which might have come out of a fairy tale, being filled with ceremonies in which mediæval foundations in old-world towns, luncheon in a nunnery, and various other picturesque festivities formed part. And as such it will no doubt be remembered by those who took part in the quaint performance.

STORY OF THE MAFIA.

THE POWER OF EUROPE'S WORST SECRET SOCIETY.

[BY H. RIVERSDALE COGHLAN.]

THERE are many secret societies in Europe, but without a doubt the Mafia of Italy in the worst of all, for its members openly defy the laws of God and man with an impunity that seems incredible in the twentieth century.

Murders, thefts, and arson are to them incidents not crimes, while even the sanctity of family life is invaded if so the Mafia wills it.

The Mafia is not a child of to-day, but a hoary old blackguard of ages, who for more than 300 years has wrought havoc with the morals of Italy and her people.

Strange though it may seem, this dread organisation had its origin in a perfectly legitimate source, writes H. Reversdale Coghlan in the "Daily Express." It grew up in Sicily, where the people from time immemorial have always been opposed to arbitrary government, fighting in turn against the armed forces of the Arabs, the Normans, the French, the Spanish, and, last of all, the Bourbons.

Constituently, after centuries of fighting, a defensive instinct grew up among them, and culminated in the formation of a society to protect their interests against all recognised authority. This society, being unable to meet its masters in the open field, resorted to thievings, assassinations, and arson to achieve its object.

When the people had no foreign masters to murder the baser sort began to pillage their weaker countrymen, who assisted by the authorities, essayed to punish the evildoers. The result was just the contrary to what had been expected, as all the malefactors in the island formed themselves into a secret society for mutual protection. Thus did the Mafia see the light of day. Its influence soon spread and now extends to all parts of Italy.

MYSTERIOUS CONSTITUTION.

Its influence on politics is enormous, yet it is not a purely political organisation, nor a purely criminal one. It has no paid officials, no committees, no elected chiefs, but in their place a system somewhat akin to Freemasonry—without its formalities—whereby its members attain a certain position of eminence among their fellows by seniority or deeds accounted useful to the brotherhood.

In each town there is a person mutually recognised as the intermissary between the "brothers" and the higher powers, who in important cases advise what methods are to be pursued, whereas, in minor ones each member uses his own discretion, knowing quite well that should occasion arise he will receive assistance from headquarters.

Where these headquarters are no one knows except the intermissary in each town. They may one day be at Palermo, and the next at Turin.

Before a man can join the Mafia he has to go through a series of strict probationary trials whereby he is tested in hundreds of ways as to his fitness for the "red mantle," as the Sicilians call it. Then, when he has satisfied his judges that he is worthy of membership, he is initiated into the dread fraternity.

The ceremony is short, but terrible, as the man, after smearing an image of his favourite saint with blood drawn from his body, sets the image on fire, and takes the following oath:—

"I swear on my honour to be faithful to the brotherhood. As this saint and the drops of my blood are destroyed, so will I shed all my blood for the fraternity; and as these ashes and this blood can never be restored, so can I never become free from the brotherhood."

SHOTS AT A CRUCIFIX.

But this is not all, for, drawing a revolver, he shoots at a crucifix, thereby showing his willingness to kill his nearest relation if so commanded. Then the ceremony of initiation is finished.

His name is not written in any local record, but is sent to head-quarters where, by mouth, it is communicated to the various Mafiosi in the districts where the new member lives. These initiate him into the various signs and ordinances of the brotherhood. If he is unfaithful to the cause a dagger quickly shuts his mouth for ever.

The bond that unites the Mafiosi is not a political one, for Republicans and Royalists are among its members; is not a religious one, for Catholics and Protestants, Atheists and Mussulmans embrace its creed; it is not a social one, as nobles and peasants, bankers and journalists, lawyers and artisans obey its laws. The bond that joints this heterogeneous mas of humanity is one of reciprocal liability.

If a member commits crime he knows that he will be supported by men in all branches of life who will pause at nothing to outwit justice. In political matters, also, the members bind themselves together, frequently changing the whole character of an election if they desire one of their members to become a deputy. Then, again, when one of their members starts a new business, they will flock round him and purchase goods from his shop.

THE MAFIOSI AT WORK.

The Mafia is not, it must be clearly understood, a society of brigands in the ordinary sense of the word, for it does not confine itself to attacks on the individual, but at times makes war on the community, such as raising the price of provisions at the risk of starving the populace so that its interested members may profit thereby.

It will allow any one of its members to cheat as much as he likes, so long as he is fair to his fellow members, but should he be found guilty of unfair dealing with a brother he immediately pays the penalty of death.

Its greatest power, however, is in the protection of its members from punishment for crimes committed. The judge on the bench, the prosecuting counsel, and the gendarmes may be Mafiosi, so powerful in all branches of society is the sect. A short time ago a foul murder was committed in broad daylight in one of the chief streets of Palermo. The criminal was caught red-handed, but managed to break away from the police and dart down a narrow alley.

A veritable steeplechase followed, as on the cry of "Mafiosi" being raised the police found their way impeded by people throwing chairs, tables, and anything they could lay their hands on out of the windows.

The man escaped, and to this day he has never been apprehended, although the police know his whereabouts. They dare not arrest him. They fear the Mafia.

As to its great political influence, ask an Italian the secret of Crispi's success, and he will tell you in two words—"The Mafia."

IT is not given to all of us to have wealth enough to despise it, and even ecclesiastics sometimes fail in contemning money as they admit it deserves. When Thomas a Kempis wrote against riches, he was writing rather for those who live in cloisters; whereas a wiser man in his generation, Francis Bacon, was probably writing for men of the world when he cautioned us against any "abstract or friarly contempt" of riches. The Pope in his double capacity, as a statesman and a spiritual governor, is adopting a saner attitude in financial matters than most of his predecessors, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Finding the income of "Peter's Pence very seriously diminishing, he is setting his accounts in order from the bottom to the top. The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," who is usually well-informed, tells us that the Pontiff is fixing the Cardinals' incomes, putting their perquisites into the common fund, and making arrangements to revive in all strictness the ancient character of the Sacred College. This means, in shopkeepers' language, that their Eminences are to "live in." His Holiness was one of those who took an active part in starting the credit banks which are doing so much to revive Italian agriculture, and which we, in our turn, are establishing for the benefit of the ryot in India. Pio Decimo is evidently bringing to bear in the Vatican that hard business experience he acquired in Venice; and like Lord Kitchener, he is not to be moved out of a fixed policy by the murmurs of those he disturbs or inconveniences. We shall be surprised if results prove him other than right in this respect of thrift at least.

THE RUSSIAN ROUT.

KUROPATKIN'S RETIREMENT.

VOLUNTEER CRUISERS' RETURN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is officially stated that a portion of the Russians remain at Yingshuissu, south of Yentai, and the bulk are assembled at Yentai.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 5th inst. that the Russian Army is advancing north and has scaped the dangerous position it was placed in. The enemy cannonaded the Russian rear-guards throughout the 5th. The Russian casualties were [illegible].

Reuter (Zanzibar) wires that H. M. S. Forte delivered [illegible]ar's orders to the Volunteer cruisers Petersburg and Smolensk which have left on their return to Europe.

Two Japanese warships have appeared at Korsakoff in Saghalien, the Russian troops from the shore fired on the Japanese launches which were examining the sunken cruiser Novik.

The launches then withdrew.

Reuter (St. Petersburg,) states that Captain Wirren, commanding the Bayen replaces Admiral Ukhtomsky in command of the Port Arthur squadron.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Japanese triumph is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms ever performed by any people and stands alone in the long history of the East.

Japan, it adds, has vendicated her claim to be a great power once for all.

HELD UP BY RUSSIAN "PIRATES."

THE "GOORKHA'S" EXPERIENCE.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

THE B. I. steamer "Goorkha," whose exciting experiences were described by Reuter on the 16th August, arrived in Colombo on the 2nd inst. from Europe and was boarded by a "Times of Ceylon" man in quest of the story. Capt. T. Kerr, her master, is a fine sailor and his account, had it been available, would have dealt with the incident from a broader point of view than that of the mere salt. The British Consul at Port Said, with whom Capt. Kerr had an interview, probably found out that much, and, alas for the newspapers, promptly laid an embargo upon him, upon his officers, upon the very A.B.'s of the ship, forbidding the telling of the yarn to any but the official big wigs.

Fortunately the "Goorkha" is a passenger ship and Consuls and such mighty folks have no power over passengers. The Captain and his Officers were courteous but silent but the passengers afforded compensation. "Well, you see, it was this way," began one of these. We were off the coast of Portugal. It was a Thursday the 11th August and the ship was going very quickly when up comes. A black-painted self-styled Russian cruiser and singals to the ship to heave to. I don't know if the signal was understood.—I was looking at the Russo-German ship and can't say if any flags were playing up and down our ships masts. Anyway the cruiser—don't you call her that mind because she is a pirate as she will find out later—well she fired again across the Goorkha's bows and Captain T Kerr ordered the ship to heave to the Russian—she is really a German and won't deceive our Government by a mere change of double eagles." He paused and then proceeded to explain what happened. "The Russian stopped and sent out a boat-load of her fellows. The "Goorkha" lowered her ladder. Up came two Lieutenants as important and consequential as you please and asked for the Captain in a lingo that was meant to be English. They went into the Captain's office; they looked at his paper; they asked for his mails—he hadn't any; they asked about his passengers; they examined his cargo. There was nothing wrong evidently, but the Russians were suspicious and perplexed. Somebody had put them on the look-out for the 'Goorkha" and they did'nt like to go away empty-handed. They kept the "Goorkha" for three hours, spitting Russian at each other and scowling at us, but they never got anything out of the ship. At last they got back into their boat in disgust, telling the Captain to proceed. The "Goorkha" did so and had a talk with the English authorities at the next port. I can't tell you what happened—I wasn't there myself—but you look out. There will be a pretty claim by the English Government and a bill to pay from the B. I. Company."

"Why?"

"Because the ship that stopped us is neither warship nor merchant vessel. She was German once—the "Furst Bismarck"—; she is Russian now, with a new name which I could not make out."

"Couldn't you see?"

"She was near enough, but the letters were Russian."

"Was it "Don" or 'Dove'?"

"May be. Anyway she had no business to stop a British ship, and Germany will have to pay the damages.

"Germany?"

"Of course? Didn't England pay for the mischief done by the "Alabama?" and why? Bacause we allowed a British ship to be sold during war time to the Americans to be fitted out as a warship or privateer. The same thing has happened now."

Plausible enough, of course, and evidently our informant has picked up the idea from British official sources.

SPANISH PRETENDER'S SON AT THE FRONT.

Don Jaime de Bourbon, who is serving with the Russian army, gives some interesting details of his life at the front in a letter home published in the "Giornale d'Italia." It is dated from Newchwang on July 2. On the 25th of June at 5 a. m. he left Tashichia, where were then the headquarters of General Kuropatkin, accompanied by a captain of dragoons and M. Reconly, the correspondent of the "Temps," who had asked to be allowed to accompany him as he wished to be present at a battle, to rejoin General Samsonoff. The same evening they arrived at the headquarters of General Stackelberg, commanding the 1st Corps, to which Don Jaime was attached, situated some 20 kilometres north of Tashichia. From the General he received despatches for Samsonoff, started off again the same evening with M. Reconly and a Cossack who had been sent to guide them to the next Cossack post. They rode for a time through the marshes of the sea coast, and after some considerable time, during which, according to Don Jaime's calculations, they only advanced about six kilometres, he inquired of the guide how far it was to the post. "Who knows?" was the answer "What, you are my guide and don't know the way?" To which the Cossack replied 'How could it be otherwise seeing that I have never been here before in my life." Finally a Chinese interpreter-servant of M. Reconly discovered a group of fausas, or Chinese huts, where they were directed to follow a certain canal to the mountain on the left hand. They went on, the thought devided between fear of meeting a party of the Hunhuses or Chinese bandits and the certainty of being very hungry, until they at last came to the Cossack post among the mountains, where they exchanged their Cossack for a surer guide. At two the next morning they came to the place where Samsonoff's cavalry were bivouacking, and the General having been roused from the filthy hut in which he was sleeping, Don Jaime delivered his despatches and was able to look out for somewhere to sleep himself. The rest of the letter is taken up with the details of small skirmishes, while all the time rain was falling incessantly and life was almost unbearable owing to the dampness of everything. The villages were all deserted by their inhabitants, and were continually changing hands as Japanese and Russians alternately succeeded in driving the other out. The town of Suingyaocheng, a place of some importance, had been ruthlessly sacked by the Japanese and abandoned by its owners, all of whom, according to Don Jaime, had been cruelly treated by them and many of them killed. Perhaps not unnaturally Don Jaime takes a very unfriendly view of the Japanese character and declares that their boasted humanity is merely a pose. He quotes the experience of 21 Russian prisoners who succeeded in escaping. While they were in the neighbourhood of the foreign officers with the Japanese army or of the higher Japanese officers themselves they were excellently treated, but as soon as these had gone the Japanese soldiers maltreated them, and among others things spat in their faces. When night came, however, their captors, worn out after four days spent in marching and fighting, fell soundly asleep, and the prisoners succeeded in breaking their bonds and escaping.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A NEW DEPENDENCY.

Burma and Malaya.

CRITICISM OF THE PROPOSAL.

LONDON SEPT. 7.

The "Times," in discussing the suggestion to create a Malayan dependency comprising Burma, the Malay States and Straits Settlements, remarks that if separation from India means merely a continuance of the present administration on the present lines under a new master, the advantages are not very obvious and indeed there may be disadvantages. At present Burma can rely on trained Indian troops, while the Indian Government is entitled to point to the great developments in Burma.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The Dispute Ended.

The dockers at Marseilles and other ports in France and Algeria resume work to-day.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR. TO SPAIN.

Sir Arthur Nicolson Appointed.

Sir Arthur Nicolson has been appointed British Ambassador at Madrid.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Honours for the Continent.

The King has conferred on the Emperor of Austria and the Tsar the Royal Victorian Chain, Sir Rudolf Slatin Pacha has been made an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Honours for Officers.

The following honours for services in Somaliland, have been gazetted.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS.

Commander Kendall, R. I. M.
Major Aplin.
Major Eustace.
Captain Corrie Hudson.
Lieut. Horton.

The following promotious are made which are all Brevet:—

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, and Lieut.-Colonel Yeilding.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:—Major W. G. Walker.

To be Majors.—Captain Hyde B. Codrington Captain A. S. Keen and Captain Deas.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

General Manning to be Knight Commander.

Naval Captain Bethell and Colonel Rochfort to be Companions.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Companions of the Bath:—Colonel Swayne, Colonel Fasken and Colonel Swann

The following promotions made:—

Kenna to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Horney to be Major.

THE ST. LEGER.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger:—

Pretty Polly	1
Henry I	2
Almscliffe	3

RAIN PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

To-night's weather report makes the important statement that the conditions have undergone a change over a large area during the past twenty-four hours. Westerly winds from the Arabian Sea have begun to give rain over the whole of the Central Provinces under the influence of depression in the Bay, though on the West Coast winds continue light and unsteady. The change in the distribution of pressure in north-east India has been accompanied by an extension of easterly winds over the Gangetic plain, and cloud and humidity are both increasing in that region. Local rain has also become probable in the Deccan where it will be exceedingly welcome.

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

THE RIGHTS OF RYOTS UPHELD.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

An important concurring judgment has just been delivered by the Chief Justice and Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer on the rights of ryots holding lands under the Government irrigation works. In this particular case the ryot had his lands flooded and water logged by certain protective works which had been constructed for the irrigation tank in question. He sued for a mandatory injunction, but Government in their pleading took the high ground that, if there was damage done to plaintiff's land it was his business to try to obviate it and not that of the Government to restrict their efforts on behalf of the general public for the sake of an individual. The two lower courts dismissed the plaintiff's claim, but it was upheld by the High Court, both the Judges deciding against the Government.

NEGOTIATIONS AT LHASSA.

FINAL DRAFT OF THE TREATY.

LAMAS AND A SIMILE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GYANTSE, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lhassa, 1st instant, via Gyantse:—In a durbar to-day, attended by the Amban, the Regent and Members of Council, a draft of terms was presented to the Tibetans in final form.

Pressure is being applied to expedite the negotiations, and the Tibetans show sign of a more reasonable spirit, and may be expected soon to yield to our demands in full.

When the Tibetan Councillors left the durbar, the Amban criticised their diplomatic methods in uncomplimentary terms.

With regard to the indemnity, the Regent had compared the Tibetans to a donkey burdened with an impossible load. Colonel Younghusband pointed out that the donkey need not be overburdened as the load could be divided and carried by instalments. The Regent objected that the donkey might die in the process. Colonel Younghusband suggested that the Amban would see that the donkey was well driven and cared for.

On the departure of the Tibetans, Colonel Younghusband remarked that the comparison to a donkey was a happy one. The Amban agreed, but said they should be compared to an obstinate donkey that kicks and bites.

This exchange of mitaphor, characteristically Oriental, caused great amusement.

The Amban is exerting himself to facilitate negotiations.

The Bhartpur Imperial Service Transport train will work on the road from Siliguri to Gantok, thus affording material help in the carriage of supplies.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

A telegram from General Macdonald dated Lhassa 3, a. m., 2nd September states:—

On 30th, a survey party up Kichu Valley reconnoitred as far as the junction of Pemba Chu with Kichu opposite Gadan monastery, about 20 miles from Lhassa. All is quiet. The survey party and escort returned to camp. Nothing of note occurred in post news from communications. All is quiet at posts. Sangpo is in heavy flood and Karola under snow. There was one death from pneumonia at Ralung, one case at Fetej (sic,), There were only two cases of enteric here and one at at Gyantse.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINALS.

POONA, SEPT. 7.

To-day's display was of sword play semi-finals and finals of sabres and foils in all classes, being worked off at the gymnasium. Very fine work was shown both with sabres and foils.

Sabres was won by Sergeant Lambert of the East Lancashires after a spirited trial with Lance-Corporal Ford of the Royal Scots and there is every probability of Lambert's winning the Governor's special prize for the best man-at-arms. In sabre work were engaged both British and native officers. The style shown with sabre by the winner, Mr. Thews, of 120th Rajpoots and by Mr. Dickson of the Connaught Rangers and Captain Donnan of Military Accounts Department was good.

The trial in foils was won by Captain Donnan in a grand style. MajorForest R. A. M. C. was put out of finals. Mr. Hunter, of the 1st Deccan Horse, was another brilliant fencer whose defeat was more due to hard luck than to his opponent's skill. Mr. Wright, of the 1st King's Regiment, was another fencer who showed much pluck.

The following are the results of the events which wore closed this afternoon:—Sabres versus Sabres—Sergeant Lambert, East Lancashires Rs. 40.

Sabres versus Sabres, British Officers won by Lieutenant Thew, 120th Rajputs.

Same events for native officers won by Jamedar Miahdin Khan, 117th Maharattas.

Foils versus Foils won by Captain Donnan, Accounts Department.

Tent Pegging with swords, won by 1st Naik Pakhasing 31st Lancers. Rs. 20. Kote Duffedar-Major Kunsolsing, 30th Deccan Horse Rs, 10, Lance Naik Mansaram, 33rd Cavalry Rs. 5.

Lance vs. Bayonet, left in finals, are Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Field Battery, Private Murray, East Lancashires and Corporal Fahey 40th Battery who have yet to fight, as Private Murray had his eyes hurt. Corporal Martin, 75th Battery, received the third prize.

In the afternoon the following events were decided:—

Heads and Posts won by Resaldar Kassim Ali Khan, Governor's Body-Guard.

Tent Pegging by sections, for British officers. Ten teams entered. Won by 33rd Cavalry.

The first round at Tug-of-War for British heavy and light and native light teams between the heavy team of Connaught Rangers and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was won by the Connaughts. A tug between Connaught Rangers and East Lancashires' light weight team followed. Connaughts again won. The finals will be pulled on Friday between York and Lancaster versus Connaughts, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders versus Royal Scots. Amongst natives 120th Sappers, 94th Russel's and 125th Infantry are left for finals.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' BALL AT POONA.

The Royal Engineers gave a ball to-night at the Gymkhana Club which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Several trophies, which the Sappers have won in action, were placed on a table. Flags of Tientsin and other Chinese flags were hung around about the place. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Music was supplied by the East Lancashires.

A CLERK AND A GRAMOPHONE.

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Mr. B. Wilson, shorthand writer and typist to his honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma' was, to-day, placed before the District Magistrate by the police upon, charges of forgery and attempted cheating in having ordered a gramophone and twelve records from Messrs. Misquith and Co., in the name of Captain Labertouche A.-D.-C., to General Macleod, Commanding the Forces in Burma.

The accused was admitted to bail, and the case was adjourned to the 9th instant.

The defence is a denial of the charges.

THE RETURN PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE following gentlemen have been selected by the Parsee Presidency Match Committee to play for the Parsees against the Presidency eleven at Poona on the 13th, 14th and 15th September. The team will leave Victoria Terminus for Poona by the 2 p.m., train on Monday, the 12th idem:—

Dr. M. E. Pavri (capt.)
Mr. D. D. Kanga.
Mr. H. D. Kanga.
Mr. M D. Bulsara.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
Mr. D. C. Daruwalla.
Mr. J. D. Mody.
Mr. N. B. Suklatwalla.
Mr. D. M. Raja (senr.)
Mr. K. B. Mistry.
Mr. M. K. Neksatkhan.
Reserve Mr. F. Colabawalla.
Umpire Mr. R E Mody.
Hony. Secy. and scorer Mr. J. M. Divecha.

POONA HOUSE-OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSALS FOR SAFE-GUARDING PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

A meeting of the House-Owners Association was held to-day at the Albert Edward Institute. Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee was voted to the chair. Khan Saheb Dorabji D. Bootee Hon. Secretary opened the proceedings by lamenting over the death of the late Sirdar Dorabji Pudumji who was for a long time president of the Association, and spoke in very feeling terms of the great loss that the Association has suffered by his untimely death.

Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji then addressed the meeting and thanked the members for having elected him as their President, He emphasised the importance of the existence of such an Association and reminded the members that they are representing lakhs of rupees worth of property in the Cantonment which was the largest in the Presidency. He further stated that recently questions relating to the resumption of land had arisen and as that question affects every landlord, he considered it very desirable that members should subscribe handsomely and get a good lawyer from Bombay to watch their interests. The President then urged for the formation of a Committee of a few members and to let them have powers to look into all these questions. He further more entreated the members to contribute by monthly subscriptions amounts in proportion to the property they owned and to take a more lively interest in the questions affecting property in the Cantonment.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla was appointed joint Hon. Secretary along with Khan Saheb D. D. Bootee. The meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KIRKEE POST-OFFICE FRAUD CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Dattatraya Ramchander Joshi, clerk of the Kirkee Post Office was tried before Mr. Baker Assistant Sessions Judge. A clerk from the Madras Post Office was examined. After some other evidence was recorded, the Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

POONA MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

Abdul, the butcher who murdered his wife on the 24th August in Rastias Peit, was tried before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, and a jury. The accused on being questioned by the Court about the murder elected to answer that he preferred to be hanged. The jury after a short consultation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. The accused was sentenced to be hung.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 6.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON arrived here to-day accompanied by Lady Lamington. He was received at the station by Mr. G. Carmichael, the Collector, and numerous other officials. The streets of the city were gaily decorated and many loyal mottoes were exhibited, the people giving their Excellencies a most hearty welcome. The Governor first proceeded to the Collector's bungalow and subsequently drove to the High School, where the Collector, on behalf of the Municipality, presented Lord Lamington with an address, which was enclosed in a silver casket.

The address offered his Excellency a hearty welcome to the city and expressed appreciation of the solicitude indicated by the visit. The Municipality still hoped the famine might be averted, but, if called upon to face another year of distress, would do so with trust in the care and support of Government. The Municipality could not do all it wished for primary education, but trusted Government would continue to be liberal and hoped his Excellency would assist in obtaining a satisfactory water supply. In view of the expenditure on plague and the water supply, the address asked his Excellency to concede further assistance to enable the Municipality to cope with its legitimate civic functions and duties.

Lord Lamington, in reply, expressed his cordial thanks for the generous terms in which the address was worded and of his appreciation of the pains taken by the Council and other townspeople to make the arrival of himself and Lady Lamington pleasant. His Excellency then referred to the calamitous drought and gave an assurance that Government had made every preparation and done everything possible to mitigate suffering, and trusted rain would yet come. Regarding the schools, Government, he said, would continue its assistance so long as the Municipality continued its present rate of expenditure. He considered a pure and copious water supply to be a most essential feature of life. The Municipality had plans before them in regard to the water supply, but had been unable to face the expenditure of two and three quarter lakhs, That was a considerable expenditure, but Government would consider the request made for help. Their local taxation compared favourably with that of other places, and he did not know of any municipality more liberally treated by Government. Should the famine come, people in all the affected districts ought not only look to Government for help, but in the first place should try to help themselves.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 7.—Browne, Captain, Bombay, R. F. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Gould, Lieutenant, Bengal, East Surrey, from leave from England.

Coffin, Major, Punjab, R. E., on leave, from Dalhousie,

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 7.—Gould, Lieutenant, Bengal, East Surrey, to rejoin Regiment, to Lucknow.

Thomson, Major, Bombay, I. M. S., on duty to Hongkong.

Bond, Captain, Bombay. R. A. M. C., on duty, to Poona,

Pritchard, Major, Madras, 82 Punjabis off leave to Belgaum

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports took place last evening on the Maidan with the following results:—

JUMPING AND TENT-PEGGING.

Mr. T. Fischer	1
Captain Macnamara	2

BENDING RACE.

Mr. W. E. Crum	1
Mr. Barraclough	2

SECTION JUMPING.

Messrs F. R. Hill, Macnamara, Greig and Johnson	1

ISAAC WELTON STAKES.

Mr. D. N. Graham	1
Mr. T. Fischer	2

VISITING RACE.
(For Ladies.)

Mrs. Cutbush	1
Mrs. Dyson	2

PONY SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr. P. F. Fischer on Hira	1
Mr. Montieth on Nemesis	2
Mr. McCausland on Agincourt	3

HORSE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr. P. F. Fischer	1
Mr. St. John Graham	2

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Play in this match was resumed shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, Captain Langhorne and Lieutenant Langhorne, the not outs of the previous day, went in to face the bowling of Greig and Stevens. With the first ball of the first over Captain Langhorne was clean bowled by Stevens, Milne replaced Langhorne and cut Stevens twice, once to the boundary and the second time near it. The score steadily rose to 90, both players hitting freely and appearing to be well set despite the efforts of Greig to dislodge them. The last decade of the century came somewhat slowly, but thereafter the Telegraph showed 110 in quick time and the next ten also came quickly. A change was then made in the wicket-keeper, Dickson relieving Carroll at the wicket. The combination however, continued to lift the score Milne fetching the boundary three times in succession and Langhorne making a six and a four. Carroll relieved Greig in the bowling and Butler went on in place of Stevens. Carroll sent down a maidan, but Butler was not so fortunate as his last ball was sent to the boundary. The first ball of Carroll's next over was sent by Milne to the wicket-keeper who retained it, (155-5-30). Burney next partnered Langhorne and the former opened his score with a boundary afterwards making one or two good cuts. When 200 had been signalled Greig replaced Carroll. Shortly after Langhorne was clean bowled by Greig (206-6-86) Ainsworth joined and at once began to score making ten from the first over he received. Burney also scored freely and Stevens replaced Butler. After a few balls Burney was caught at short leg (231-7-25). West went in and the bell rang for tiffin with the score at 239.

Play was resumed after tiffin. The score rose to 260, Ainsworth doing most of the hitting. He was then given l. b. w. to Greig and retired (260-8-35). Carroll, the next batsman, ran up a rapid decade when E. M. Carroll went to relieve Greig at the bowling, When the score wanted five for the third century, Butler went on to bowl in place of Stevens, but a quartette by Carroll raised the third century. Carroll added a few runs more when he was caught at long-on by Greig (308-8-32). The last man in, McDonald, opened the score with a couple, followed by a four when was bowled out by Carroll (314-10-8).

After ten minutes' interval Poona went in for the second venture. Wilkins and Greig being the first to face the bowling of Milne and Ainsworth. Greig was bowled out in the first over (1—1—0) Carroll stepped in the breach but was soon caught by Captain Langhorne at mid-on (1—2—0) Noake then joined Carroll who retired without further scoring (1—3—1). At long on three good bats of Poona were lost within ten minutes. Hartley went in only to succumb to the next ball of Milne (1—4—0) Leslie opened his account with a four and Noake made a single, but was soon bowled out by Milne (11—5—1). Spens the next man in broke his duck with a boundary and was followed by a three of Leslie who was caught in the slips by Carroll (21-6-9). Butler next made a stand and Spens quickly ran up the score. 70 was thus recorded. Powell relieved Ainsworth at the bowling. The change was not without effect, as in his first over the General was bowled out (70-7-40). When Stevens went in Butler retired (70-8-12). Thew and Dickson being absent, the Poona 2nd innings was closed with 70 runs.

At quarter to five Bombay went in for the second venture Greig and Stevens took the bowling. Langhorne and Ainsworth going to bat soon sent the score up to 30. Captain Langhorne, who was fielding for Poona, caught his brother. The game was drawn in favour of Poona.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Wilkins, st Langhorne, b Ainsworth	118	c Capt Langhorne, b Ainsworth	0
Major Leslie, c Ainsworth, b Milne	71	c E L Carroll, b Milne.	9
Capt Greig, c Capt Langhorne, bMilne	27	b Ainsworth	0
General Spens, st Langhorne, b Powell	53	b Powell	40
Mr Carroll, b West	38	c McDonald, b Milne.	1
Mr Hartley, b Ainsworth	8	b Milne	0
Mr Noake l-b-w, b West	18	b Milne	1
Colonel Stevens, b Ainsworth,	14	not out	0
Hon'ble Butler, b Powell	21	b Ainsworth	12
Mr Dickson, not out	11	absent	
Mr Thew b Milne	8		
Extras	6	Extras	6
Total	339	Total	70

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Captain Langhorne, b Stevens	28
Mr Aston, b Greig	0
Major Carnegy, b Stevens	9
Mr Powell, b Stevens	5
Lieut Langhorne, b Greig	86
Mr J S Milne, c Dickson, b Carroll	30
Mr Burney c Noak, b Stevens	25
Mr Ainsworth l-b-w, b Greig	35
Mr West, b Carroll	20
Mr E L Carroll, c Greig, b Caoroll	32
Capt McDonald, not out	6
Extras	38
Total	314

Second Innings.

Mr Ainsworth, not out	10
Lt Langhorne, c Capt Langhorne	20
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total	30

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY vs. ROYAL HUSSARS.

The cricket match played yesterday at Kirkee between the Royal Field Artillery and the 10th Royal Hussars resulted in a win for the Hussars by 202 runs. The following are the cores:—

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Sarsons, b Mitchell	0	b Henry	0
Gunr Taylor, b Mitchell	0	b Henry	15
Capt Rose, c Cooke, b Mitchell.	8	l-b-w, b Henry	8
Lieut Lyons, c Kavanagh, b Henry	7	run out	51
Dr Newitt, b Henry	0	b Henry	2
Br Winterbotham, b Mitchell	17	c and b Cadogan	8
Lieut Cousins, b Mitchell	2	st Evans, b Cadogan	1
Dr Parnell, b Mitchell	2	c Burt, b Cadogan	3
Rev Preston, b Henry	4	st Evans	0
Corpl Beckham, not out	0	did not bat.	
Fr Martin, b Mitchell	0		
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	64	Total	

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS.

First Innings.

Col Kavanagh, b Winterbotham	12
Capt Cadogan, b Martin	20
Lieut Chaplin, c Lyon, b Sarsons	99
Corpl Evans, b Parnell	25
Capt Pelham, c and b Sarsons	17
Lieut David Cooke, b Cousins	26
Sergt Trumpeter, Mitchell l-b-w, b Sarsons	14
Sergt Mitchell, b Winterbotham	23
Lieut Gibbs, b Winterbotham	10
Pte Burt, not out	9
Trmptr Henry, c Martin, b Preston	6
Extras	7
Total	261

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1904.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 46,61,500 at and over Rs. 102-3-0 were accepted in full at a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday.

The balance of the Loan Rs. 3,38,500 were distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 102-2-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-5-9.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 1,22,07,000.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Portrait of Ariosto.

MUSIC IN THE PROVINCES.

MUNICH AND THE MOZART FESTIVAL PLAYS.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

THE great portrait of Ariosto, from the brush of Titian, which has been secured for the nation mainly by the munificence of a group of private subscribers, was exhibited to the public for the first time on Tuesday. It occupies a screen to itself at the far end of Room VII., so that it is surrounded appropriately by the works of the Venetian school and the master's own disciples. As a group of French visitors crowded the gallery on Tuesday the circumstances of the new acquisition were explained to them, and their admiration nearly touched the high-water mark of ecstasy. The canvas measures about two and a half feet across by four feet downward, and seen in the mature light of an August afternoon, acquired to the full the deep and glowing tone which was a characteristic of the great Vecellio at his best. The poet is represented against a middle green-grey background darkening towards the left, and leaning against a stone balcony or parapet, which serves as a base for the half-length figure, and bears the painter's signature. The frame is heavily encrusted with the fleur-de-lis, and upon the screen of russet-crimson baize the work stood out in its subtlety of restrained but effective colour with a singular brilliancy and lustre. It is a human document of surpassing merit, and undeniable in its wide appeal.

The prevailing marks are coolness and subordination to the mellow Southern flesh-tints; while the subject carries all that "senatorial dignity" which Lanzi selects as the dominant note of Titian's portraits of men. The poet would seem to be thirty-five or so, and assuming the portrait to be exact lifesize, he would seem of less than ordinary stature. He wears a loose quilted robe of dark hazel colour, carelessly thrown over the right shoulder; and this is turned to the beholder so as to give a close three-quarter view of the face, turned as it is to the spectator's right. The robe just discloses the white edge of a camisole around the neck, with a delicately wrought gold chain above it, on the far side the hazel deepens, either into fur edging or a rich sable cloak. The tenue of the head, the poise of the shoulders, and the expression of the lips and eyes show a calculating observation, half criticism and half disdain. One of Titian's maxims, they say, was to hold fast by the three main tones of white, black, and red. The first two here are easily perceived, but it is in the fulness and contour of the lips one sees where the artist has preserved and concentrated the dominant touch of colour. The poet's mouth, fitly enough, has received the utmost worship of the brush. The lips are full and sensuous in spite of their compression, and stand out prominently from the luxuriance and fine black texture of the beard. The hair is heavy, almost matted, in its descent towards the shoulders; and this blackness, as in Velasquez' work, throws the high lights of the cheek and brow into intense relief. The nose is exquisitely refined, with a modelling of the nostril that is all but effeminate and fastidious; yet the eyes balance and control everything in their quiet penetration and sagacity. They are small, but being turned askance upon the spectator, are telling in an eloquent degree, for they serve, with the tilt of the head, to suggest the courtly pride, the sub-conscious and habitual disdain of which we have already spoken. It was the very mood of the Renaissance.

One searches the memory for a parallel to this great portrait, and it occurs to mind in the form of another, also by Titian—the famous presentment of Charles V. But the Emperor was crowned with a hat of the Holbein shape, and his face was featured in a heavier mould. Titian's brush reveals, moreover the temperament which made the monarch a recluse in his later years. This present portrait, on the other hand, is of one who was frankly a man of the world; a genius endowed with reflection to the verge of melancholy, and a vanity which in accepting the world's admiration, despised any contact with its aims and motives. This is a mental pose which is intelligible in all ages, so that the picture is a masterpiece not only of lasting purport, but of intimate relation with ourselves. No modernness of method and treatment arrives at such effects; it is the supreme touch that is the stamp and message of genius. It is a common-place of art to say that a portrait lives; but it would not be amiss to inscribe beneath this one that half-elegiac couplet of the poet's own:—

> Non son, non sono, io quel che paio in viso:
> Quel ch'era Orlando, e morto, ed e sottera,
> (I am no more Indeed what I appear:
> Orlando was, is dead, and under earth).

The price paid for the work, we believe, was £30,000, and the circumstances under which a few public benefactors have combined to aid the purchase constitute one of those strokes of fortune which have enriched the nation with great treasures in spite of its own stinginess in matters of art. And at least the donors have proved their unerring judgment as connoisseurs of perfect work, for the national collection has nothing better to show, in its way, than this relic of "the universal master."

It would seem that, after all, we do not know all the music of Tchaikovsky that is worth hearing. The other evening at Queen's Hall an intermezzo or "symphonic poem," from the opera "Mazeppa" was played for the first time here, and it was so interesting that one wondered why it had not been played before. It illustrates the Battle of Poltava, in which the historical Mazeppa fought on the side of Charles XII. The opera, which was composed in 1882 and 1883, does not deal, it spite of its title, with the ride but only with the later life of Mazeppa, and its libretto is based on Poushkine's poem "Poltava." The intermezzo is picturesque and interesting in the highest degree, and here the composer does not indulge in the excesses into which a semi-barbaric subject sometimes led him. The themes used include a Russian folk-tune entitled "Slavsia" (which means "Glory") and a Russian march of the time of Peter the Great. The novelty was very warmly applauded. The programme also included such works as the "Cariolan" overture of Beethoven Saint-Saens's "Danse Macabre" and 'cello concerto in A (the latter excellently played by M. Jacques Renard), and Brahms's "Academic" overture—an admirable selection for a "popular" night.

Music at this time—a point which we shall follow up in a moment—turns rather to the West and the North, in England, for its fulfilment. The Promenade Concerts, it is true, are out of leash, and Mr. Wood has prepared sufficiently comprehensive programmes for the season that is now running at the Queen's Hall. Everything is in order; the past has not been respected, and the occasional introductions of the new have been (or will be) interesting, though perhaps without being over-stimulating. Of course in this respect, Mr. Wood can never be blamed for monotony. It is wonderful how he always comes freshly to the public, just by the mere shuffling of well-known musical cards. He still makes a point of his "individual musician nights," alternated by miscellaneous nights. It is natural that music, as we have said, should travel into other parts of England during the time of the great exodus from London, and our theory is once more upheld that not in provincial enthusiasm does the kernel of English music lie, but that over the musical "stuff" which emanates from London the Provinces are only a mirror of London. That makes no difference whatever as to the musical temperature (let us say) of London or Manchester. Not Sir Edward Elgar himself can judge of the musical comparative capacity of any town, until the proper tests are used. We adhere to London taste, and, above all, to the musical possibilities of London. But London is an enormous word; and perhaps we—no less than Elgar—are wrong in comparing its record to that of a single town, as yet untrammelled by problems of other-world populousness, and by millions of streets.

It is at this time that Germany begins to grow active in its enthusiasm for the music-drama. Here, if you please, you may compare both London and Manchester with results in their case of singular disadvantage. Germany is emphatically a country where art and frivolity—each for its own sake—are cultivated in the true and sincere spirit. If you choose to visit the music-halls of Munich, you get—what you expect! If you go for your Wagner or your Mozart, you find these masters interpreted right to the final pitch of your ideal—not, it is true, as a matter of course, but as a matter which has given the greatest trouble and has afforded no end of thought to the management. Why should this be? Why chatter about Manchester and London in rivalry when all the time we are being beaten with all the bruises which attend a prize-fighter who happens to be the loser. The recent opera season has, most undoubtedly, been a singular success at Covent Garden, and reflects the highest credit upon the management. But, it has to be owned that it is a mere exotic; it is a delighful exotic, and is, of course moreover, largely a business concern. Everybody's blessings go with it for its creation of many an agreeable hour.

But, as has been said, opera has no natural growth in this country and at this moment Dresden Munich, Bayreuth, and many another town containing world-famed houses are marking down engagements for their own seasons with their own singers, for just their own time. This is a tremendous rivalry to cope against, and, exotic or not, the fact remains that at Covent Garden it is the mechanical lack which so handicaps the theatre. The mechanism of the Prinz-Regenten Theater, is so perfect, that the present writer was allowed by the turn of a few electric buttons himself to bring upon the stage the second act of "Die Meistersinger," and when one compares to this the cumbrous arrangements of Covent Garden, then one becomes aware how nobly and how bravely, under the circumstances, Covent Garden has faced all possible difficulties. Then again one has to remember the difference between the price of a cube yard of land at the Garden and that of a similar space at the Prinz-Regenten Theater, not even situated in the town of Munich itself, but on a spot far cheaper than the ground that came to the dream of Mr. Alfred Schulz Curtius when he thought of building a Wagner Theatre on Richmond Hill.

The vivifying influence of Bayreuth on the musical and dramatic art of modern time is nowhere more unmistakable than in the Mozart performances at Munich. It is now some years since the Intendant of the Royal theatres at Munich proved unmistakably that nearly all Mozart's compositions for the theatre are well worth such reverent and consistent interpretation as the works of Wagner receive in Payreuth; and Munich, even before the completion of the Prince Regent Theatre, built on the Bayreuth model, had become a place of summer pilgrimage for musical enthusiasts. Munich has now its own home of Wagnerian drama, but as a preliminary to this year's Wagner performances a series of Mozartian operas have been given in the Hof Theater and in the smaller Residenz Theater. The exceedingly handsome Hof-und-National Theater, standing in the Max Joseph Platz, with its Corinthian column portico, surmounted by Schwanthaler's designs in coloured-glass mosaic was used for performances of Die Zauberflote, while in the smaller one adjoining the Alte Residenz, Figaro's Hochzeit, Don Juan, Cosi fan tutte, and Die Entfuhrung aus dem Serail were given. The latter opera, which is almost unknown in England, is concerned with the efforts of Belmonte and his servant Pedrillo to rescue their respective brides, Constanze and Blonde (Constanze's servant,) from the establishment of Bassa Selim, whither they have been led captives.

After witnessing the Munich performance one can only be astonished at the general neglect of this charming opera, described by the great Weber as blossoming forth in abundance of youthful strength and stamped with maidenly delicacy of feeling. All the parts except Constanze's were played by artists belonging to Munich. The Constanze—Miss Emilie Herzog, of Berlin—was at her best in the second act, where the heroine rejects the amorous advances of her formidable captor in a manner worthy of her name. Her maid, Blonde, was duly coquettish and led the servant Pedrillo a pretty dance. The celebrated air of Osmin, the harem keeper, O? wie will ich triumphieren, taken at a terrific tempo, was splendidly done. Hofkapellmeister Hugo Reichenberger conducted, and the orchestral playing, though somewhat ragged at times never lacked the quality of musical intelligence. The performance of Don Juan under Hofkapellmeister Franz Fischer again bore the stamp of fine musicianship. Better singers may perhaps be heard in England, but one can scarcely see more intelligent acting combined with a reasonably high standard of vocal ability.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, next from Aden, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Syezepanski, Mr G A
Jones, Mr S A
Woods, Mr A
Savile, Lt A W
Gesney, Mr J D
Aggis, Mr and Mrs W C
Stevens, Mrs
Prior, Mr S
Levi, Miss S
Darley, Captain and Mrs J R

From Marseilles.

McWalters, Lt H C
Boyd, Mr A D
Stevenson, Rev R H
Longmuir, Mr W
Tailyour, Lt J R
Jackson, Mr and Mrs R M S
Bremner, Major H J
Dailbeney, Lt Col E K
Young, Mr J M
Breithampt, Miss B
Bevis, Mr L
Rodger, Lt Col J W
Walker, Mr N
Rose, Capt J L
Godfrey, Major S H
Maclean, Mr A
Hickley, Mr A H
Turner, Mr R B
Bates, Mr C R
Young, Major C H
Wilson, Mr A H
Braine, Lt H E
Petit Mr and Mr J B
Petit, Mr P B
Cama, Mr F D

From Brindisi.

Ward, Capt E F
Duffus, Mr J C
Blair, Mr D C

From Port Said.—Calomeries, Mr S

From Marseilles to Karachi.

McBarnet, Captain A E

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "ARMAND BEHIE."

The following passengers will sail to-day at 8 a. m. per Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. "Armand Behie" from V. Dock No. 9 for Marseilles and etc., There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 7-15 a. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be present at the Prince's dock disinfecting shed at 6-30 a. m. with all their baggage:—

For Marseilles.

Mr P Casta
Mr H Bickees
Mr V S Sanzgiri
Mr and Mrs Mitchell
Mr F C Jones
Mr E Hypher
Mr K J Dastoor
Miss F Gibel
Mr Josseraud
Mr Evens
Mr I Leutteuegger
Mr J Ritchie
Mr Bernadal
Mr Noan
Mr Dechap
Mr and Mrs Lafoutan
Mr Gueno
Mr J Faure
Mr Marcel Lartigue
Mr Desbarats
Mr Meyer
Mr and Mrs Dessie and 4 children
Mrs Rensaud
Mr Duclaux, wife and 3 sons and daughter
Mr and Mrs Guiavarche
Messrs Laillard, Caussidory
Mr and Mrs Foeller and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Cases and 2 children
Mr Bejin
Mr Aberlin
Messrs Gauffenie, Abgrali Seguin and Franco
Mr Mac Berthelui
Mr Leeds
Mr John Marseugo
Miss Josephine Marseugo
Rev J and Mrs and Master Buchanan and child
Major Gillmaun
Mr C U Macmullen
Mr V V Phadke
Major C and Mrs Coffin

For Port Said

Mr Georges Andre

For Aden

Mr J H A Donnelland
Mr G Saldanha
Mr Marsh

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KINDERGARTEN IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—It is a patent fact that kindergarten tree is foreign, as the system owes its origin to Germany. Frochel was its founder. This so-called tree is to be imported and planted in the Indian soil. This work entails, on the Indian gardener i.-e. kindergartener, the duty of studying the nature both of kindergarten and of the land as well.

The object of this letter is, however, not to enter into tedious details as to the system itself but to suggest certain modifications, that will have to be made in order that the tree of kindergarten may flourish and bear blossoms and fruits.

Those who have studied the kindergarten institutions of Europe and America, are aware that, in order to give sound education to children of 3 to 7 years of age, employment of females as teachers, is a great necessity. Indian society cannot supply this element, only Parsee girls being found capable of discharging teachers' duties satisfactorily. Hindu female teachers have proved themselves not up to the mark. Indian society should, therefore, rest content with the employment of males as teachers. Adequate instruction given to them, will amply compensate for the loss, caused by the absence of female teachers.

Kindergarten schools in Furope and America bring together their pupils of 3 to 7 years old, for some hours daily. There they are taught how to play, of course, systematically and with a motive, and there they are guarded from the vices incident to their tender age. Indian boys and girls are brought up under very unfavourable circumstances. Their power of observation is not cultivated till they are old enough. They begin thefr studies a little later and hence the limitation as to their age will have to be increased by two or three years more. The Indian kindergarten will have to take under its care, children of 4 to 8 years of age.

Besides, it will have to be decided by eminent educationalists of India, whether independent Kindergarten institutions or mixed ones, will suit the needs of India and its people. Of course, these institutions, if independent, will surely prove a blessing to India. But in doing so, two difficulties will arive; 1st. India is poor, its Government has to spend more for other purposes of greater importance. This means that this arrangement is not at present feasible, unless some philanthropists like Mr. Tata, come forward to our aid. 2ndly Indian children and particularly boys, have to pass through a series of subjects and examinations not only in their Vernaculars, but they have also to spend a great portion of their youth, in mastering subjects and in passing a number of examinations in English too, before they can be fit for earning a poor "pittance" for themselvess and their family. The case of European children is different. They, therefore, can acquire knowledge in the company of their mothers up to the age of three years, can join Kindergarten up to the age of seven years, and then admit themselves, at first, into the primary, and then into the secondary school. They have no foreign language to study as a matter of necessity. Under the circumstances, until a better course is pointed out by more intelligent minds, the best and most feasible or practicable way that suggests itself for Indians, is to mix Kindergarten with primary instruction. The Bombay Educational Department, on the advice of the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, have made this experiment and the public will have to wait for some time, to see the results before passing any opinion on the arrangement.

Though the institution of independent Kindergarten Schools is not feasible for want of funds, yet India must have one or two Kindergarten Colleges to start with. At present what India most urgently needs is a batch of teachers trained on the most modern methods. As the next best alternative, arrangements should be made to appoint Kindergarten specialists in the training colleges of India.

Now that Kindergarten has been, though partly, introduced into the curriculum of primary schools, the holding of annual or periodical conferences will be of great benefit to the teachers and to the taught. Exchange or reciprocity of thoughts is now recognized as the best means of progress.

K. P. UPADHYAYA, B.A.,

Head-Master, Bhavasinhji High School.

September, 7.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Perusing with interest Mr. Upadhyaya's letter on "Industrial Education in India", which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant, I beg to offer a few observations on the methods therein advocated to escape the growing evils of the policy of a too exclusive policy of agriculture by organising a national scheme of Industrial Education. The history of India in the past is not barren of extensive and flourishing industries carried on all over India as revealed by a study of such works on Indian Economice as Mr. Dutt's "Economic History of British India," though it is hazardous to remark that India at any time in her history was not essentially agricultural. But these ancient and flourishing industries, such as they were, were stifled out of existence by the aggressive inroads of foreign machinery and other labour saving appliances to revive, which would be to engraft on the ancient methods, the industrial ideal of the foremost nations of the globe to-day. The way must be prepared by establishing a state organisation, well-conceived and broad-based in character and sympathetic in operation. of a scheme of Technical Education, including under it "Industrial and Commercial Education," in accordance with that sound and received doctrine of the law merchant that "industry without commerce is but intermittent". The commercial history and geography of the various progressive nations of the globe must be pursued with ardour and assiduity, and the conclusions drawn therefrom as to the secrets of their success must be given effect to in India whenever the natural conditions of India are not positively unfavourable to it. And Indian capital should thenceforward be diverted from the really unproductive channels of money-lending for its own sake, while a system of rural banking and credit should be established widely over all India, which will educate the erring public to husband their resources and sink the same in productive industries—in which is to be sought the industrial regeneration of India. To achieve such glorious results in the future, Government support is indeed essential and more scholarships and to a larger extent than have been recently founded by the Government of India are necessary to enable interprising Indian students to travel to foreign lands and study their latest and up-to-date methods of industries—such countries as Great Britain, America Japan and Germay, while the successful working of the Tata Scheme will precipitate our labours.—Yours, &c.,

E. S. S. AIYAR, B. A.

HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Cricket" seems to be in a happy mood for jokes, huge and small, mischiev ous and ill-timed. As he and his friends have failed to get a confirmation of an obvious fact from Capt. Greig they at once jump to the conclusion that the statement attributed to the latter was never made and that the report of it was falsely and maliciously circulated to "discredit Hindu cricket." The absence of a confirmation they "coolly" convert into a contradiction. This is their logic. Ordinary people with ordinary common sense would, on the contrary, reason in this way: If the report which appeared in public print with names of specific persons had been false those persons would have been the first—without waiting for G. D. D., Cricket etc., to rush into print—to come forward to give the lie direct. Since neither of them have done so we may safely and quite fairly take their silence for consent Verb. Sap.—Yours etc.

ANTI-PREJUDICE.

At the opening of the Parliamentary Session at Guayaquil on August 7th, the Government brought in a bill for the separation of the Church and State and the confiscation of ecclesiastical property.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

In reference to the action of Government relative to the recent municipal loan, the "Indian Spectator" observes: A rude shock has been administered by Government to the Bombay Corporation. In sanctioning the raising of a loan of twelve lakhs and three quarters, they have reduced the period of the loan from forty years, as was expected, to thirty, and the sinking fund payments are required to be on a three-and-a-half per cent. basis, which, it appears, will result in doubling the sinking fund charges which the Corporation would ordinarily have to provide. The correspondence on the subject being confidential, the public cannot know the reasons of the strictness with which the Government has proposed to deal with the Municipality; what is more the Corporation, too, do not know the reasons. The Government's attitude is considered to be all the more inexplicable. because, as we are told by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Government admits the maximum resources of the Municipality to be insufficient to meet all the liabilities. It appears, on the other hand, that the Corporation tried to show that their resources were ample, and "they had a very large margin of taxation between the rate they now levied and the maximum rate they were authorised to levy under the Act." Is this admission on the part of the Corporation one of the reasons why the period of the loan is reduced and the sinking fund charges are increased beyond expectations? There is as yet no reason to suspect that the Government is inclined to charge the Corporation with managing its finances in a happy-go-lucky fashion. We have not yet come within the net of the "reactionary policy" of which so much is said now-a-days. The matter may be brought to the notice of Lord Curzon when he lands here in October next.

A RECENT HIGH COURT APPOINTMENT.

The "Gujrati" thus corrects some misimpressions regarding a recent appointment to the bench of the High Court: Some of our contemporaries, in noticing Mr. Batchelor's appointment as judge of the Bombay High Court, have objected to it on the ground that Government have, in making the selection, ignored the claims of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal and Mr. Tipnis. Whatever reasons Mr. Batchelor's seniors might have to complain on account of their supercession, it cannot, we think, be fairly said that the claims of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal or Mr. Tipnis were passed over because they are not members of the Covenanted Civil Service but of the Provincial Service. Under Section 2 of the Act establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, one third of the Judges of such High Courts, including the Chief Justice, must be Barristers, and not less than one third members of the Covenanted Civil Service. After Mr. Justice Crowe's retirement, only a Civilian Judge could, therefore, be appointed to the vacant post and no other. Neither Mr. Dayaram Gidumal nor Mr. Tipnis had, in consequence, any claims which could be considered on the present occasion. Their supercession would have meant a reflection upon their successful judicial career. But none at all is involved at any rate in the present appointment, and it is but fair to them as well as to those who made it that the public should be in possession of correct facts and not labour under erroneous impressions.

A MOTORIST AND THE POLICE.

Referring to a recent police prosecution, the "Rast Goftar" says: We are at one with our contemporaries in thinking that Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, has done a public service by the spirited manner in which he demonstrated in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, at Mazagon, on Wednesday last, how perfectly innocent and respectable citizens are at times harrassed by some of the less judicious members of the local police. The facts of the case are fresh in the minds of our readers and we need not, therefore, allude to them here. The result of the trial was far from being creditable to the Police. With regard to the charge that Mr. Wadia rode his Motor Car without a license, the Magistrate held that it was only a technical offence and that under the circumstances of the case. Mr. Wadia had only to be warned and discharged. We think with the public even the warning was hardly justified.

BENCH OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Mr. Sanders Slater appears to have been rather disappointed at the response obtained by him from Justices of the Peace who have to serve as Honorary Magistrates. Out of the 83 nominated Magistrates whom he had addressed he had received replies from 73 up till Tuesday last and of these 48 were available for service in September. The most popular station seems to be Girgaum and the most unpopular Dadar. Mr. Slater therefore referring to the distances and the means of locomotion pointed out that attendance at Dadar would not be found on trial to be more inconvenient than at Mazagaon or Girgaum. Work was commenced at Mazagaon from the beginning of this month; as the furniture for the other two Courts is not ready, work there will commence from the 1st of next month. The jurisdiction of the Magistrates will be confined to simple offences under the City Police Act, the Public Conveyances Act, Gambling Act and assaults. Rules for the conduct of business have been carefully drawn up by a Committee under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr Fulton. As Mr. Slater reminded the meeting of the Honorary Magistrates on Tuesday last it was not the stipendiary Magistrates that desired to be relieved of a part of their work: the new institution is due to the spontaneous and public-spirited offer of some of the Justices of the Peace to place a portion of their time and energy at the disposal of the public. The Honorary Magistrates deserve our best thanks and they may be depended upon to discharge their new duties cheerfully and earnestly.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks adversely: Altogether we are hardly impressed by this New College of Honorary Magistrates. When the candidates come to be examined by the University of Public Opinion a year hence, it will be found that almost all of them would prove egregious failures. Really, it may be asked whether the Provincial Government is so far a bankrupt of its finances as to be unable to afford two more Magistrates on a salary of Rs. 300 each per month. Two trained pleaders, well qualified in law, could certainly be depended upon to carry their work with efficiency in the two new courts just opened. As a matter of fact, with the expansion of the city, it is the duty of Government to have at least eight paid Magistrates in the different divisions. Such a number would obviate all inconvenience and soon show better efficiency than this immature host of Honorary Magistrates whose law is sure to be the laughing stock of the public. We repeat that within two years this farcical bench will collapse like a house of cards.

A DECREE REVERSED BY APPEAL COURT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday delivered judgment in an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Russell an the 23rd November 1903, in the case of Hurgowan Ramjee and another against Bhut Vallabhram Ratneshwar and others, The Hon. Mr Scott and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents; Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal appeared for Bhut Muljee Hurjiwan the appellant and defendant No. 3; and Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Vaiyad instructed by the same solicitors appeared for defendants Nos. 2 and 3, who were made respondents.

The first plaintiff Hurgowan Ramji was the owner of a house situated at Kandawady and the premises were mortgaged to Merwanji Muncherjee Cama, the second plaintiff. In one of the rooms in the house there was an idol the private property of the first plaintiff; and the first and second defendants were the "pujaris" appointed by the first plantiff for the worship of the idol, who were removable at his pleasure; and were in possession of the room where the Idol was placed. The defendants refused afterwards to vacate the room when they were called upon to do so. The third defendant, the appellant, was a cousin of the first two defendants; and it was subsequently alleged that he was in possession and occupation of the room. The plantiffs claim in the Court below was that it may be declared that the shrine was a private shrine, and that the part of the house in which it was situated had not been dedicated for a public charity, and that the defendants Nos. 1, 2, and 3 be ordered to forthwith vacate and give up possession of the portion of the house containing the shrine. Mr. Justice Russell passed judgment for the plaintiffs, and declared that the first plaintiff was the owner of that part of the house in which the idols were placed, and that such part of the property had not been dedicated to charity; and the third defendant was ordered to forthwith vacate and give up peaceable possession to the plaintiffs of the portion or the house occupied by him.

For the appellant it was argued that the learned Judge erred in holding that the first plaintiff was the owner of that part of the house of which he claimed possession; that he erred in holding that the part of the house in which the Idols were placed was the property of the plaintiff or that it was not validly dedicated to charity. It was further urged that the Judge ought to have held that the claim of the plaintiff was barred by limitation; and that the suit ought to have been dismissed with costs.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed Mr. Justice Russell's decree and allowed the appeal with costs throughout on the plaintiffs. Separate costs of appeal allowed. The Court ordered restoration of possession with profits, to defendant, if plaintiffs had obtained possession in execution of the lower Court's decree.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DHARAMDAS NANJEE.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship extended it for one month.

RE ABDUL KARIM HAJEE AHMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for Narandas Chimnadas, opposing creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not file their schedule forthwith. The rule was granted and made returnable within a fornight.

RE HAJEE ABDULLA ALI.

Mr. Robertson, for Sulleman Hajee Cassum Mihta an opposing creditor, applied that a commission should be issued for the examination of the mother-in-law of the insolvent regarding certain property situated at Kutiana in Kathiawar. Mr. Binning opposed the application on behalf of the insolvent, on the ground that it was made simply with the object of harassing his client His lordship, after hearing counsel, granted the application.

RE ISMAIL IBRAHIM MEMON.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent moved absolute the rule nisi granted, requiring the creditors to show cause why the insolvent's petition should not be restored to the board. Counsel said the petition was dismissed for want of appearance owing to insolvent's illness. Mr. Anderson Kapadia for Dorabjee Cursetjee, an opposing creditor submitted that the petition could not be restored, but that the insolvent might file a fresh petition. His lordship having refused the application. Mr. Wadia applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE SUNDERRAO MOTABHOY.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices. As the insolvent had already had sufficient extension of his interim order, his lordship refused a further extension, but granted leave to serve notices.

RE MAHOMEDALI MULLA ABDUL ALI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order, with leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices.

RE DOSABHOY COOVERJEE.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied that the first hearing of the petition be adjourned for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE HASSUMBHOY VISRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for and was granted leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Davar said the insolvents had obtained a rule nisi calling upon their creditors to show cause why they should not be allowed to withdraw this petition and in connection therewith, the insolvents united to add the name of another creditor. The application was granted.

RE JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SHROFF.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE VASANJEE NARPA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi granted to enable him to withdraw his petitions. His lordship granted the application.

RE MUNGULDAS MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a rule nisi for the final discharge of his clients. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Liladhar Padamsy; Ramdas Valji Thakar; Sulleman Ibrahim Khoja; Cursetjee Cooverjee Khan; Esoofali Hasanali and others; Alexander M. Filbert; Dosabhoy Manekjee Dhanidadu; Ismail Hajee Osman; Ramjee Kesevjee; Sharit Ahmed Kokni; and Badrinarayan Ganeshdas.

ALEXEI.

The Tsarevitch that now is is to perpetuate the name of Alexei. He is thus to perpetuate the name of the first heir to the throne ever born, till now, to a Romanoff who filled it. The first Alexei so called after his grandfather the second Tsar of the Romanoffs was born to Peter I. in 1690. His mother was the mild and melancholy Eudoxia.

The great Peter was not much given to domesticity and he was less so than usual just then. He was intent upon acquiring the art of shipbuilding he was driving the piles on which to build his Petersburg; he was inculcating the advantages of shaven faces and powdered wigs and European habiliments upon his little fathers through the rough and ready medium of the headsman. His son and heir was left very much with his mother and she was left very much alone. She could hardly be expected to take a favourable view of innovations. One of the first things the new regime entailed upon her was rigorous seclusion in the convent at Souzdal. Her son who for a time shared this seclusion naturally learnt to take her view of things. He was a lad of weak physique, and strong pigheadedness—"chetif et tetu." When his strenuous sire discovered a use for him, and he did not like the use to which it was proposed he should be put, he proved recalcitrant. The Tsar was for having his son serve—"le faire servir," he was always putting it, in his newfangled French. The boy was to go to the wars. There was a war with Sweden going to happen, just apropos. The Tsarevitch did not see it. If, he pointed out, people stayed peaceably at home there would be no wars; and, for his part, he was for staying at home. So the trouble began.

For a man of his temperament, and habits, the Tsar evinced a certain amount of patience. A second refusal to serve must have tried that patience high; but in the result, the youthful Alexei—he was eighteen, or nineteen, then—was sent to Dresden to see what civilisation might do for him. One of the results was his marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wolfenbuttel, at Torgau, in 1711.

The correspondence of the Princess gives two different accounts of this union. Now, it is love, and all love, between the happy pair; now, she is dying of his brutality. The mother of the future Peter II. is usually understood to have been the victim of connubiality; though, on the other hand, there is a story of her escape, and of a return to her own country, and of a thirty years' existence there in undisturbed seclusion. But between father and son the old antagonism continued, and things came to a crisis. The heir apparent had the alternative plainly put before him: he must either serve, or renounce his birthright and enter a monastery. He chose the monastery. But it was by no means his idea to go there. He had, among some other friends who shared his opinions, an intimate, Kikine, Kikine was at Vienna. From Vienna he wrote that the Emperor was quite prepared to welcome the Tsarevitch to his capital, to afford him an asylum, and to provide him with an income. The writer was merely inditing a fairy-tale, one may suppose: but it was good enough for his correspondent, who presently, burst in upon the company at Schonbrunn, expatiated upon his wrongs, implored the protection of his Majesty, and concluded by asking for a glass of beer.

The situation was naturally, an awkward one. The Emperor so far complied with the fugitive's appeal for protection as to have him put away in a safe place while he communicated with his good brother of Russia. Possibly, as a consequence of these communications, he decided to speed his parting guest. In the direction of Naples it was that the fugitive was got hold of. The capture was effected mainly by the influence of a lady named Euphrosyne who had shared the Tsarevitch's affections at home, and who now became the companion of his hegira. The male agents employed were Tolstoi and Rumiantzoff. It was not a very difficult matter to deliver the son into the hands of the father. There was to be no further question of serving. The heir apparent was to live his own life on a landed property of his own, and Euphrosyne was to share his felicity. On the last day of January, 1718, the Tsar was advised that that which was required was done. A week later, Alexei had been arraigned before a synod of judges, and, in the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow, had made formal renunciation of the crown. He was beside himself with terror; and this was only the beginning.

He gave the names of as many of his friends as he could recollect; and he saw them, one by one, put to the question, and decapitated. It was a leisurely conducted proceeding it lasted until about the middle of June. Then his own turn came. Of what happened to him there is more than one version. Did he fall into a kind of apoplexy on hearing his sentence and so save the executioner trouble? Who was the executioner? Did the Tsar himself knout his son to death! Or did a Court surgeon open the patient's veins at Catherine's order? Was he put to the torture on the 14th 19th, and 24th of June, before he died on the 26th? Who knows?

So he died, anyhow, that even yet, time has not taken the edge off the horror of the story.—W. F. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The inhabitants of Clermont Ferraud on August 17 prevented the expulsion of the Ursuline nuns at Ambert, the officer in command of the gendarmery and a bailiff being beaten by the crowd. No locksmith could be got to force the door of the convent, and the liquidator entrusted with the winding-up of the Ursulines' property finally withdrew and informed the authorities that it was impossible for him to accomplish his mission.

CHARGE OF DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.

AN APOLLO STEET INCIDENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday sub-Inspector H. R. Wilkinson of the Bombay Police charged Somla, a coachman, and his master Dr. D. R. Guzdar with disobeying the orders of the police on the evening of the 28th August last, when the accused were driving by the Scotch Kirk in Apollo Street. The accused were defended by Mr. F. S Taleyarkhan, Barrister, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla Solicitors.

From the story of the police officer it appeared that on the evening of the Sunday in question when a sermon was being preached in the Kirk, the accused drove by in a manner creating noise likely to cause annoyance to the congregation, in spite of warnings given to the contrary when the first accused was about to pull up, the second ordered him to go on, ignoring the warning.

In cross-examination the officer said that the horse was trotting with high steps which created a noise. He therefore asked the coachman to go slow but he showed calm indifference to him. The witness then asked a passerby, who happened to be Lieut. C. R. Campbell, of the Royal Indian Marine, to stand by him in the event of anything happening and to note the pace of the horse, which the Lieutenant did. At that time when the police officer had conversation with the Lieutenant, the latter remarked that he did not want to be mixed up in the case. The witness during the conversation did not tell him that "the occupant of the gharry was a d—d Parsee, who thought he could do anything as he lived in the same hotel as the Deputy Commissioner of Police."

The Magistrate said that Mr. Campbell had seen him in the Club yesterday and told him that he was unable to attend the Court as a witness in the case because he would be engaged before on examination board for about seven or eight days and that he had orders to sail away on the 13th instant from Bombay.

Mr. F. St. Geo. Gratwicke deposed that he was in the Great Western Hotel when his attention was attracted by a shout from the southerly direction. He saw the accused's horse being driven at a slow pace. A Eurepean constable emerging from the direction of the Kirk, seized the horse and the carriage was stopped.

In cross-examination the witness said he could not say whether the horse stopped on the action of the coachman or on that of the constable.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said they were driving at a slow pace and that they had no intention at all of disturbing the congregation.

The Magistrate observed that it was clear the first accused did not hear the warnings previously given by a native polishman. He thought the Sub-Inspector would have been failing in his duty, had he allowed the carriage to pass on, and taken no notice of it. Any one of the congregation if annoyed by the noise, would have complained to the Commissioner, who would have called the Inspector for an explanation. From what had taken place in Court, his Worship thought it was advisable to withdraw the case, but the police officer thought he could not do that because he had not the authority to do so. There was practically nothing in the case to contradict one party or the other and he had no reason to suppose that the police officer acted in any way in excess of his duty. His Worship warned and discharged the first accused and as he did no believe the second accused incited the first to disobey the police officer he discharged him.

GIRLS AS TELEPHONE SERVANTS.

The London correspondent of the Secole sends a most interesting letter to that paper on his trials with the long-distance telephone he having a London Paris-Milan wire in his rooms.

After much experience he has come to the conclusion that women may make admirable public clerks in every other walk of life, but that as telephone servants they are a decided failure. He gives as a reason that a woman unseen comes to be scarcely a woman so that perhaps they are not addressed always with courtesy and on the other hand the girls take no interest in their interlocutor as he is invisible. He finds the London telephone girls slow and indifferent, the French intractable and impertinent. When the Whitaker Wright trial was proceeding he found himself late with some news and rushed to the telephone. Absolute silence followed his frantic ringing, until be almost pulled the telephone from the wall. After twenty minutes or so a sweet voice said "Number please?" "But," he protested, "I have been ringing for half an hour?" "Oh, really! I am so sorry, I was drinking my tea!" In Paris the girls are absent-minded and usually make the connections badly but have invariably an excuse and will not hear remonstrances. Once the poor victim could not make himself heard, and the telephone girl, said pertly "Mais c'est votre instrument qui ne marche pas."

The Italian telephone girl by the side of her London and Paris sisters shines indeed. She is obliged to repeat the number wanted and so seldom makes a wrong connection, she is prompt, and not exceptionally pert, but she is lazy and will often tell you that the person you want does not reply when she has made no effort to ring him up.

The question is, Would men do any better?

HIGH COURT.—September 8.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

Appeal.

1334—Edgelow G and W—Bhagvandas Jethabhai vs Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj and another—Maganlal J and G—Part heard.

Reference for the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

477-04—142-04—Cragie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1335—Thakurdas and Co The Indian Manufacturing Co Limited vs Lalji Veerji—Chitnis and M.

1336—Kanga and P—Luchmandas Manecklal and others vs Kesevji Dossa and others—Thakurdas and Co.

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen,

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochawram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamiatram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilure and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co,

1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

1343—Little and Co—Chattoorbhuj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Benett and others—S B Noble.

4345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.

1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co,

1347—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Sukhanand Gormukhrai and others.

Before The Hon'ble. Mr Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgment on motion.

137-04—Kanga and P—Velji Hariram and another vs Viram Ralsey and another—Khundras S and L and Smetham B and N.

For Judgment.

249-04—In persona pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmiba and another—Balkrishna V N K.

Admiralty Suit for Consent Decree.

2-03—Crawford B and Co—Gungaram Tarachand and others vs The Seam Ship or Vessel Arvak and others—Smetham B and N.

For Dismissal.

647-91—K D Shroff—Katri Noor Mahomed Haji Sumar B H Aga Akbarsha and another—Payne and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

For an Exporte Decree

537-04—Mottial and Co—Tricamdas Purshotam and others vs Mukondji Depar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

492-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Soorajmull Johanmal—Tyebjee D and Co

Commercial cause.

386-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Kanga and P—For trial of an issue.

131-M B Chothia—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

754-02—Balkrishna V N K—For pauper Fatmaboo widow and others vs N C Malbodoors—In person Indian G and Co—Part heard.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vaonid.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakeih vs Mavei Francis and others.

512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.

740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Deeoba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.

474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Currumsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

728-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chinwalla vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co D D Bomer and B K and G.

748-03—Motilal J and M—Jehangir Cursetjee vs Cawasjee Cursetjee—Bicknell M and M.

335-04—Mohitbhai J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Kaoji and others—Craigie Land O and Little and Co.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23. Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

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Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Buninyong, Victoria, sends us her photograph with the following story:

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GROVER CLEVELAND is reported to be writing a book which he will call "Presidential Problems." This title no doubt refers to the questions he had to deal with when he was President.

Lady Lugard, who was Miss Flora Shaw of the "Times," has nearly finished a book on Nigeria. It will have special interest and authority, coming from the wife of the governor of that great colony. It is to be published by Messrs. Nisbet, under the title "A Tropical Dependency."

Mr. W. E Norris has a novel entitled "Nigel's Vocation" appearing with Messrs. Methuen. It is the story of a young man who, having joined the Church of Rome and been admitted into a monastery as a novice, finds himself recalled to the world by the inheritance of a large estate. The schemes of many persons to supplant him and the complications which arise from his love affairs from the story.

A biography of Mr. Charles Morton the veteran manager of the Palace Theatre will be published in the autumn. It has been written by Mr. William Morton his brother, and Mr. H. Chance Newton. Mr. Morton's mother who died at the age of eightyseven was a descendant of a Huguenot refugee, and before she married she ably carried on a silk weaving establishment. The book will be published by Messrs. Gay and Polden, with ilustrations and certainly it should be interesting.

Mr. Deant announces in his Temple Topographies, a volume on Knutsford which is the "Cranford" of Mrs. Gaskell's book. It has been written by the Rev. G. A Payne, who is the vicar of Knutsford and whose knowledge of it is naturally great. The little north country village figures in the pages of "Ruth, Duncombe," and other writing of Mrs. Gaskell, as well as in Cranford. This addition to the Temple Topographies will be uniform with the volume recently published about Stratford-on-Avon.

A novel which Messrs. Chatto are to publish is a study of the shop-girl and the shop life of America. The author of it is Mr. Edward F. Hawkins, and it has the title "The Schemers." This is suggested by the circumstance that Harvard students shop at the Boston store which is made the scene of the story. Then there is the society girl to make another character of a story which, we are told, is first and foremost one of manners. Several other publishers announce American novels for the autumn.

Mr. Edward Marston is a keen lower of poetry, and he knew where to go to find a motto for his coming autobiography. He goes to "As You like It," and the lines.—

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek.
But at fourscore it is too late a week.

The book is to be published by Mr. Heinemann with the title "After Work," and the sub-title, "Fragments from the Workshop of an Old Publisher." Mr. Marston modestly says of the book that it does not come up to his ideal, but that he has done his best.

"The Romance of Royalty" is the title of a book by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, which Messrs. Hutchinson announce. It deals with the careers of such Royal personages of the nineteenth century as King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, Queen Isabella of Spain, Louis Napoleon and the Emperor Maximilian. Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy says:—The dramas are written in a personal and intimate manner intended to bring the ordinary fallible reader into touch with those who, though filling the world's high places, were human to the core. The book is in two volumes fully illustrated.

A book upon Ham House, its history and old treasures, is announced by Messrs. Bell. As will be known, Ham House is situated on the bank of the Thames, near Richmond, and is the seat of the Earl of Dysart. It was built in 1610 as a Royal resipence for Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I. In 1643 Charles I. granted it to the favourite friend of his boyhood, William Murray, who was created Earl of Dysart. There are probably few great English houses where less change has taken place in the old treasures and furniture. The present book, which will be finely illustrated, is by Mrs. Charles Roundell.

An elaborate book, which Mr. Dent has had in preparation for some time, will be ready next month. It is a history by Mr. P. H. Ditchfield of the City Companies and their work. We are told that—It is the purpose of this work to record in readable though scholarly fashion, the important part that the companies have played in the countries annals and to tell of the very considerable benefits which they have conferred and continue to confer, on the nation generally. There are two editions of the book, which has illustrations.

During September Mr. Murray is to publish an English translation of an interesting book of French military memoirs. They record the experience of M. De La Coloine a French soldier and officer who had many. He fought for his country, then was in the Bavarien service and he saw such battles as Ramillies, Malplaquet and Donauwerth. The reminiscences were originally published in Holland soon after the author's retirement, but are now almost forgotten. An interesting feature of them is the sidelights they throw on the manner and customs of the time.

Dr. Kuno Meyer is editing a series of collotype facsimiles of Irish manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, which the Clarendon Press is to publish. It is generally recognised that nothing has contributed so much during the last half-century, to the rapid advance of Irish literature, as the publication of facsimile reproductions of the original manuscripts. There are few manuscripts of greater importance from linguistic and historical points of view then those preserved in the Bodleian. Reproductions of the best of them will therefore, be exceptionally interesting and valuable. Should enough subscribers come forward the series will begin with the oldest Irish MS. in the library—one relating to the twelfth century.

Bernard Capes' new novel which is called "Diana Please," will be published next week by Messrs. Methuen.—A volume of short stories by the late Mr. William Westall is appearing in September with Messrs. Chatto. It is entitled. "A Very Queer Business."—Mr. Morice Gerard has written a story of the days when Bonaparte was threatening an invasion of England. It is named "A Lieutenant of the King," and it will be published by Messrs. Cessel. Messrs. Harper have arranged to issue Mr. Joseph Conrad's new story "Nostromo," towards the end of September. The scene of it is laid in a South American Republic.

To Leda, and Other Odes" is the title oaf new volume of verse by Mr. Sturge Moore, which Messrs. Duckworth are to publish.—Miss Ella Noyes has written and Miss Dora Noyes has illustrated a volume on Ferrara for Mr. Dent's Mediæval Towns Series. It will be ready next month.—Mrs. Steel, the novelist, is joint author, with Miss Grace Gardiner, of a book on Indian housekeeping. It has already gone through four editions and now they are revising it for a fifth, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish soon.—"The Problem of Monopoly," by Professor Batos Clark, of Columbia University, and "The Anglo-Norman Dialect," a manual by Dr. Louis Emil Menger, of Bryn Mawr College, are two works which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish.

Mr. Heinemann will shortly issue Sir Gilbert Parkers new Elizabethan romance, "A Ladder of Swords." It is said to be a love story, in which the Queen herself takes a part.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish in the autumn a new novel by Mr. Francis Gribble, entitled "The Dream of Peace." It is a story of the Franco-German war, with a pacific moral, the special episode treated of being Bourbaki's retreat over the Swiss frontier.

Recently a bookseller, exasperated by the hot whether, displayed the following poster on his twopenny box: "2d. each, and worth it. All Ruskin's first editions and Mazarin Bibles have been picked out, and are now on view in that place where they build castles in the air, in Biblio-Maniacland."

Mr. James Bryce and Mr. Herbert Paul have undertaken the preparation of an authoritative edition, in 10 volumes, of Sir Leslie Stephen's writings. We learn that both Mr. Bryce and Mr. Paul will contribute introductions. The edition is to be called "Essays: Literary, Critical, and Biographical, of Sir Leslie Stephen."

Messrs. Longmans have in preparation a text-book by Mr. E. L. Attwood on the construction, stability, and, to a certain extent, the handling of "Worships," The author is Lecture on Naval Architecture at Greenwich, and the book has been written in response to the request of senior Naval officers, some of whom have contributed practical suggestions.

THE death is announced of M. Jules Felix Gevotel at the age of seventy-eight. The deceased gentleman played an important part in the Franco-Prussian War, and at the time of the siege of Paris was elected President of the Committee of Armaments and a member of the Scientific Committee of Defence. He first entered the arena of politics in 1869, as the independent representative for the Orne Department, and was made a member of the Legion of Honour in 1878. Death was due to acute peritonitis.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica^2 Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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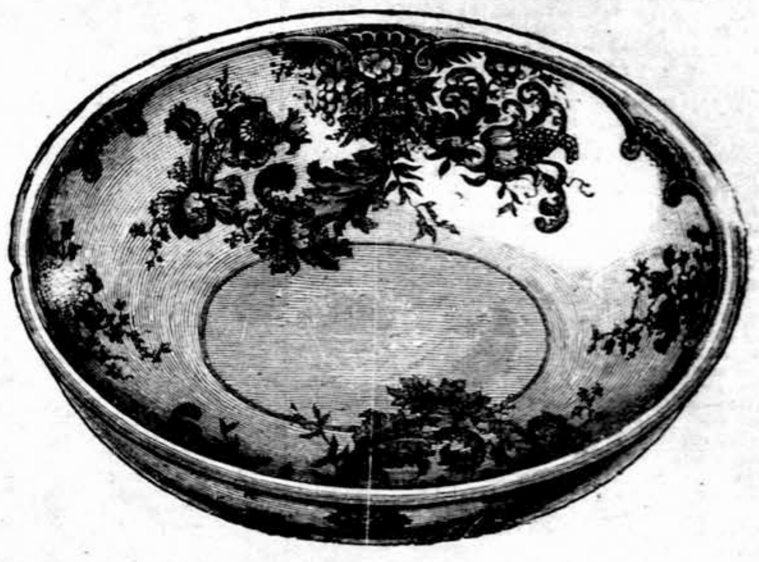

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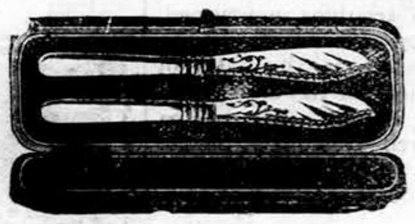

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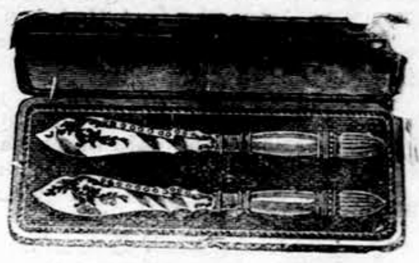

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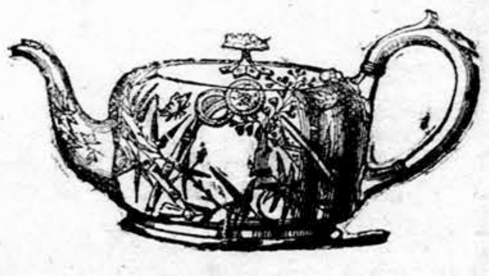

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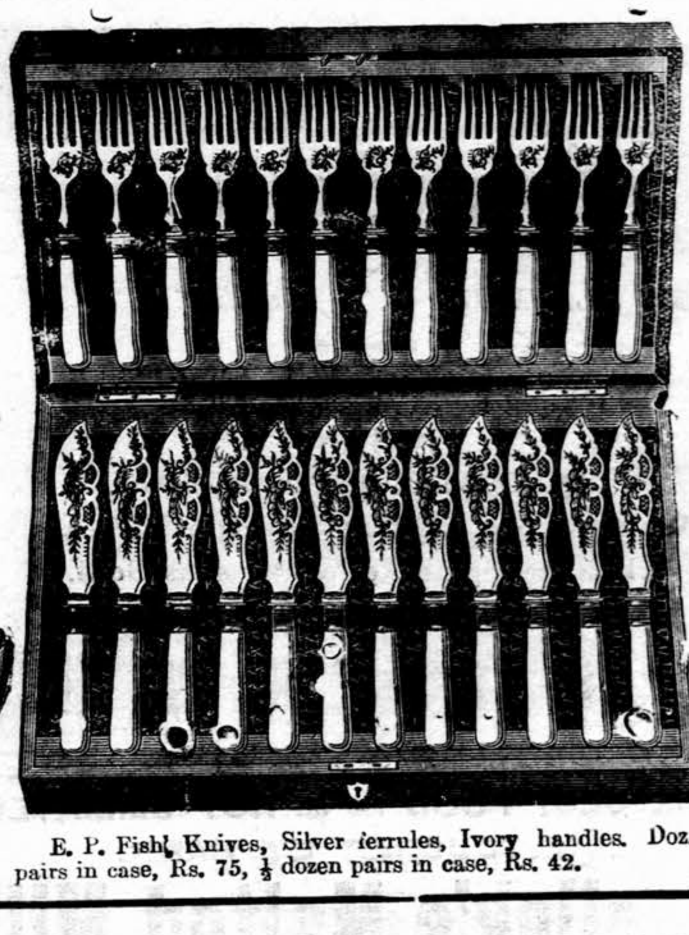

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